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Thompson

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(54) **PICK HOLE GUARD FOR MANHOLE COVERS**

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This patent is subject to a terminal disclaimer.

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Related U.S. Application Data

(63) Continuation of application No. 13/090,249, filed on Apr. 19, 2011, now Pat. No. 8,579,541, which is a continuation of application No. 12/025,707, filed on Feb. 4, 2008, now abandoned.

(60) Provisional application No. 60/899,442, filed on Feb. 5, 2007, provisional application No. 60/899,689, filed on Feb. 6, 2007, provisional application No. 60/941,681, filed on Jun. 3, 2007, provisional application No. 60/934,445, filed on Jun. 13, 2007, provisional application No. 60/937,714, filed on Jun. 29, 2007.

(51) **Int. Cl.**
E02D 29/14 (2006.01)

(52) **U.S. Cl.**

CPC **E02D 29/1427** (2013.01); **E02D 29/14** (2013.01); **E02D 29/1418** (2013.01)

(58) **Field of Classification Search**

CPC **E02D 29/14**; **E02D 29/1418**; **E02D 29/1427**

USPC **404/25**; **296/97.22**
See application file for complete search history.

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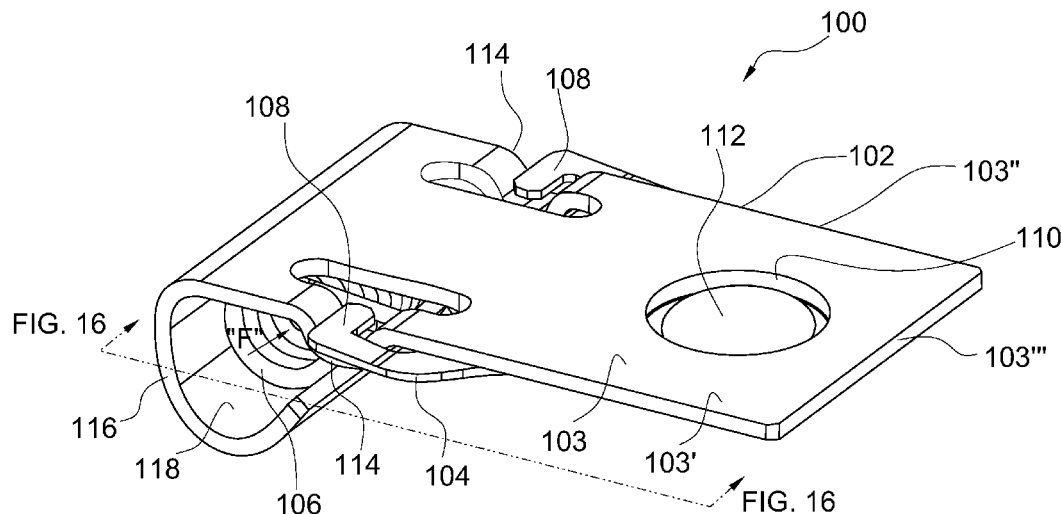
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(57) **ABSTRACT**

Pick hole guards are provided for use in guarding pick holes on manhole covers. In some embodiments of the present invention, the pick hole guards can have a base, biasing member, and guard member. The biasing member can be attached to the base and guard member, and can bias the guard member toward a pick hole on the manhole cover to guard the pick hole. In other embodiments, the pick hole guards do not have movable guard members, but instead have retaining surfaces to serve as a receptacle for catching waste disposed through a pick hole.

15 Claims, 19 Drawing Sheets



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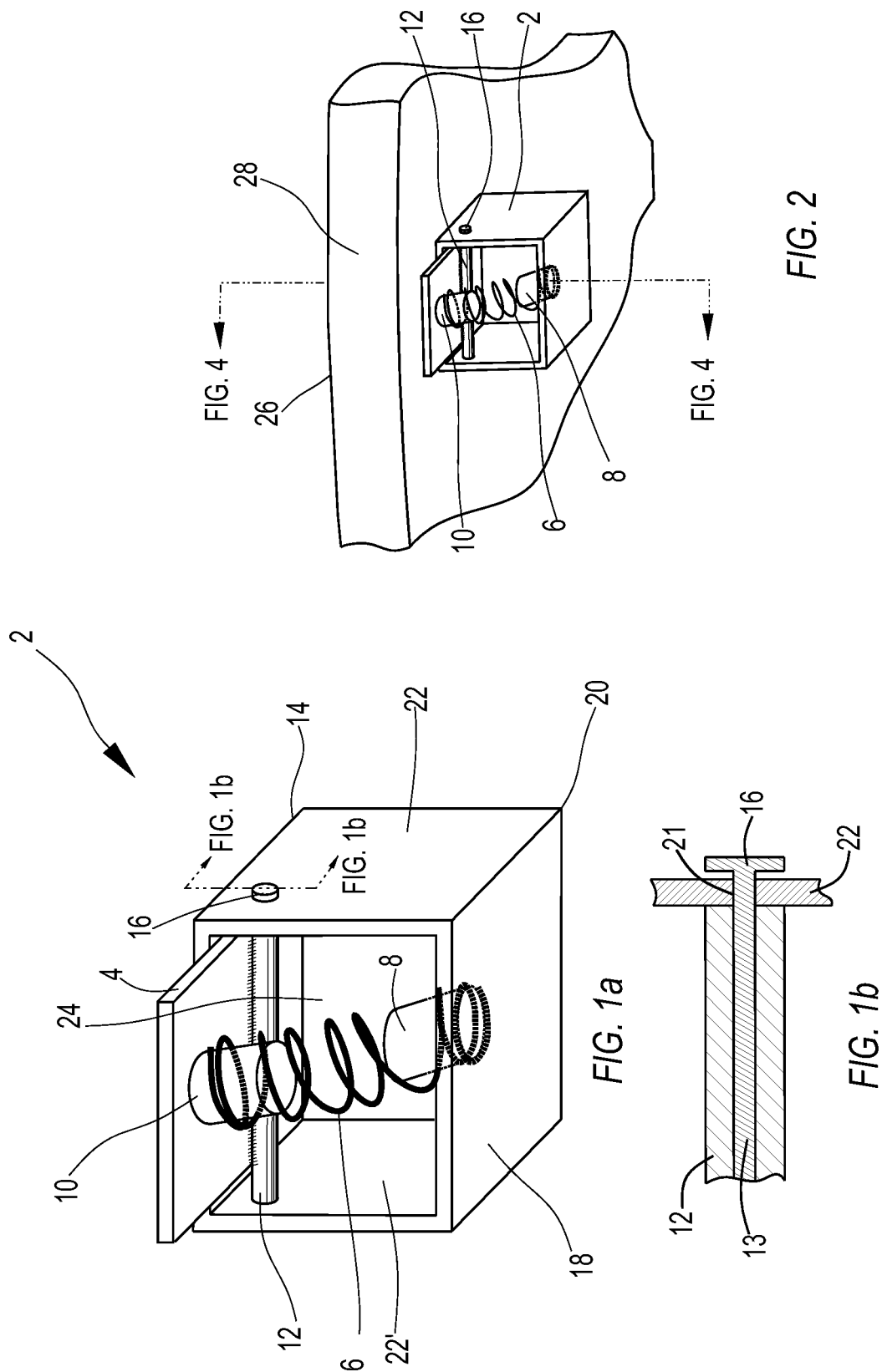
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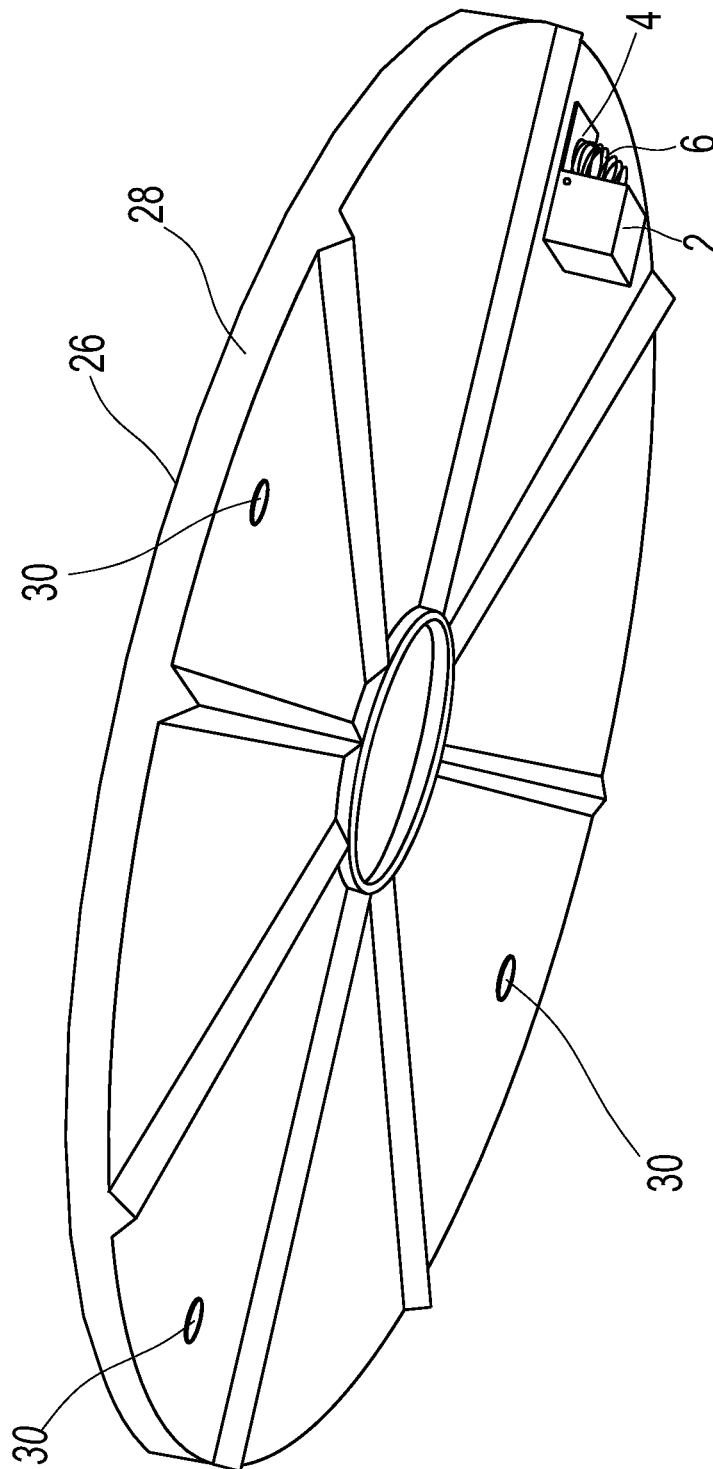


FIG. 3

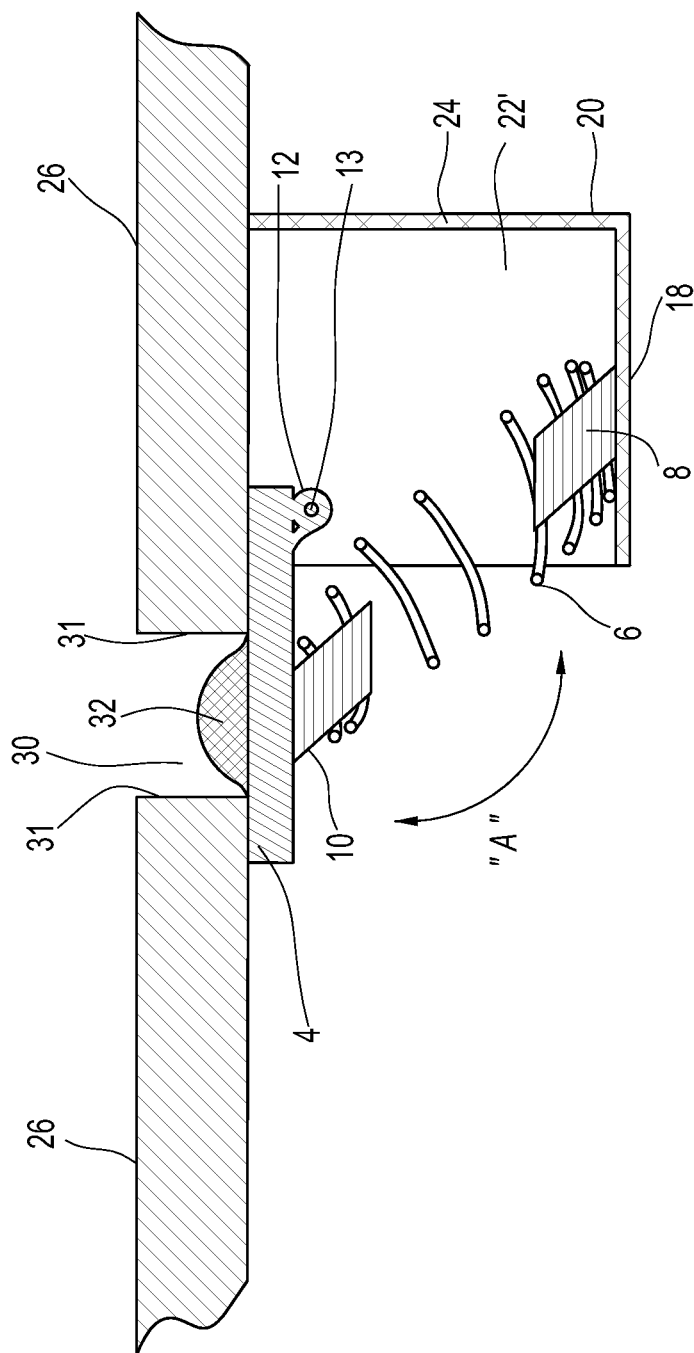


FIG. 4

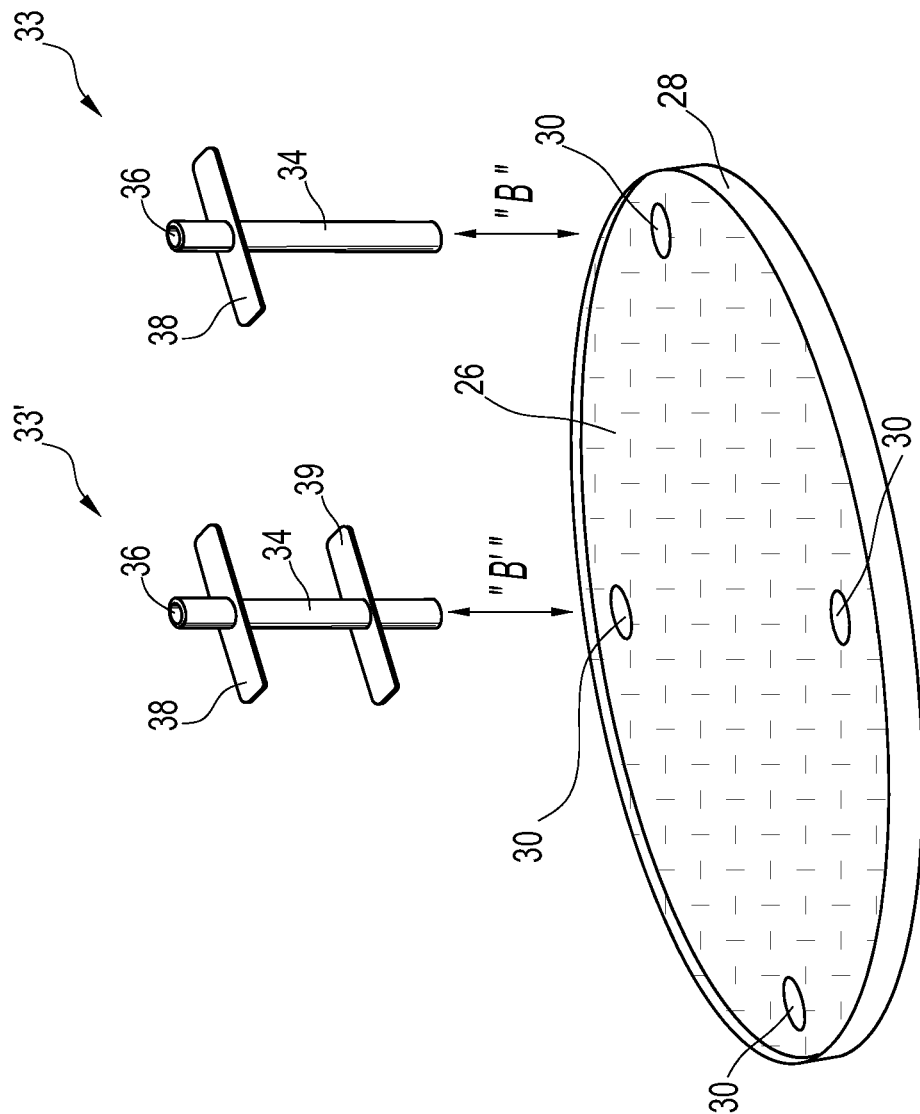


FIG. 5

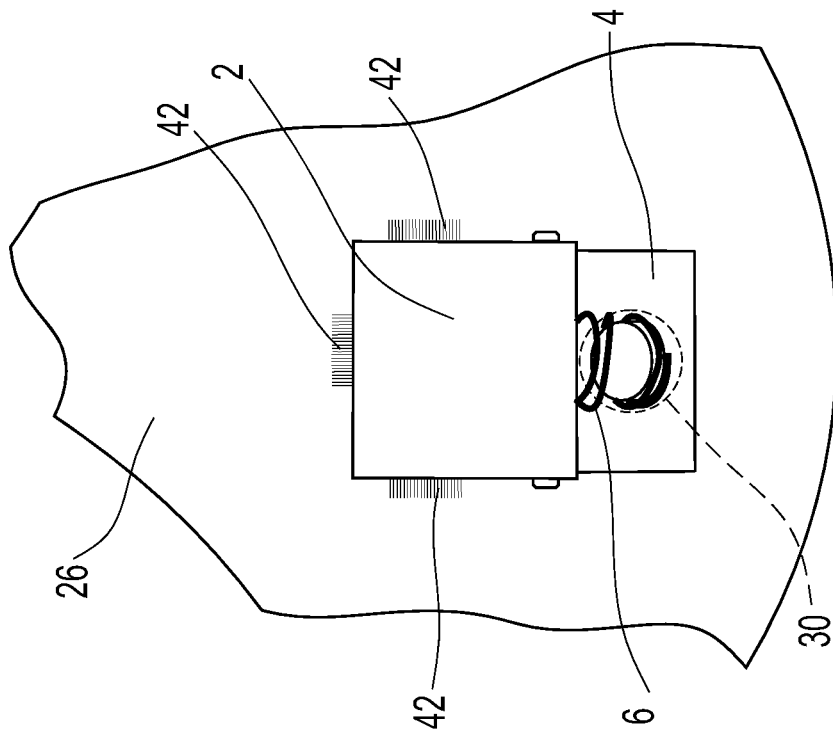


FIG. 6a

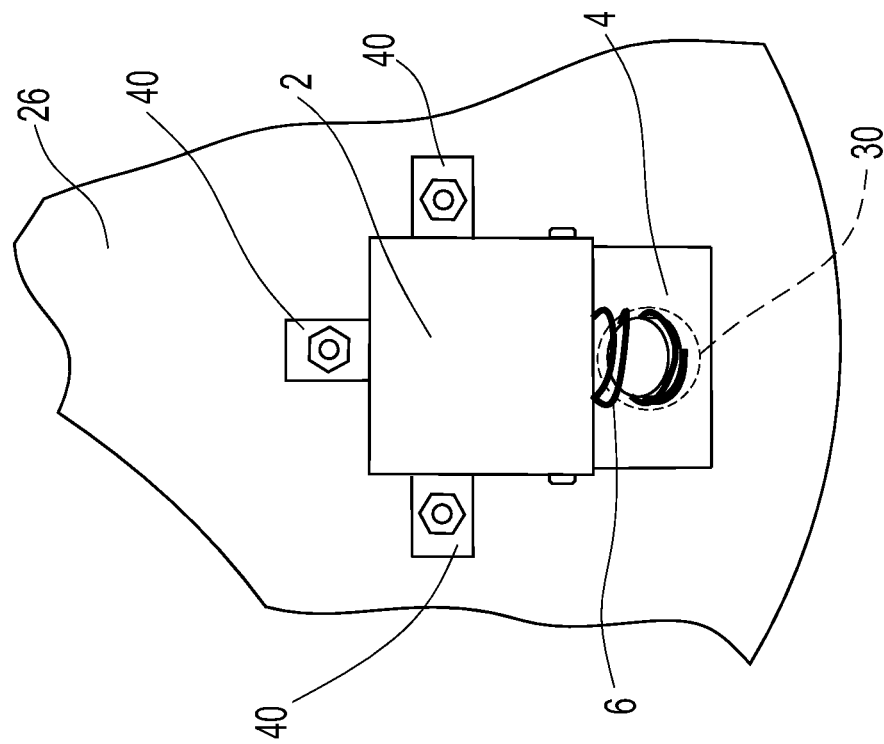


FIG. 6b

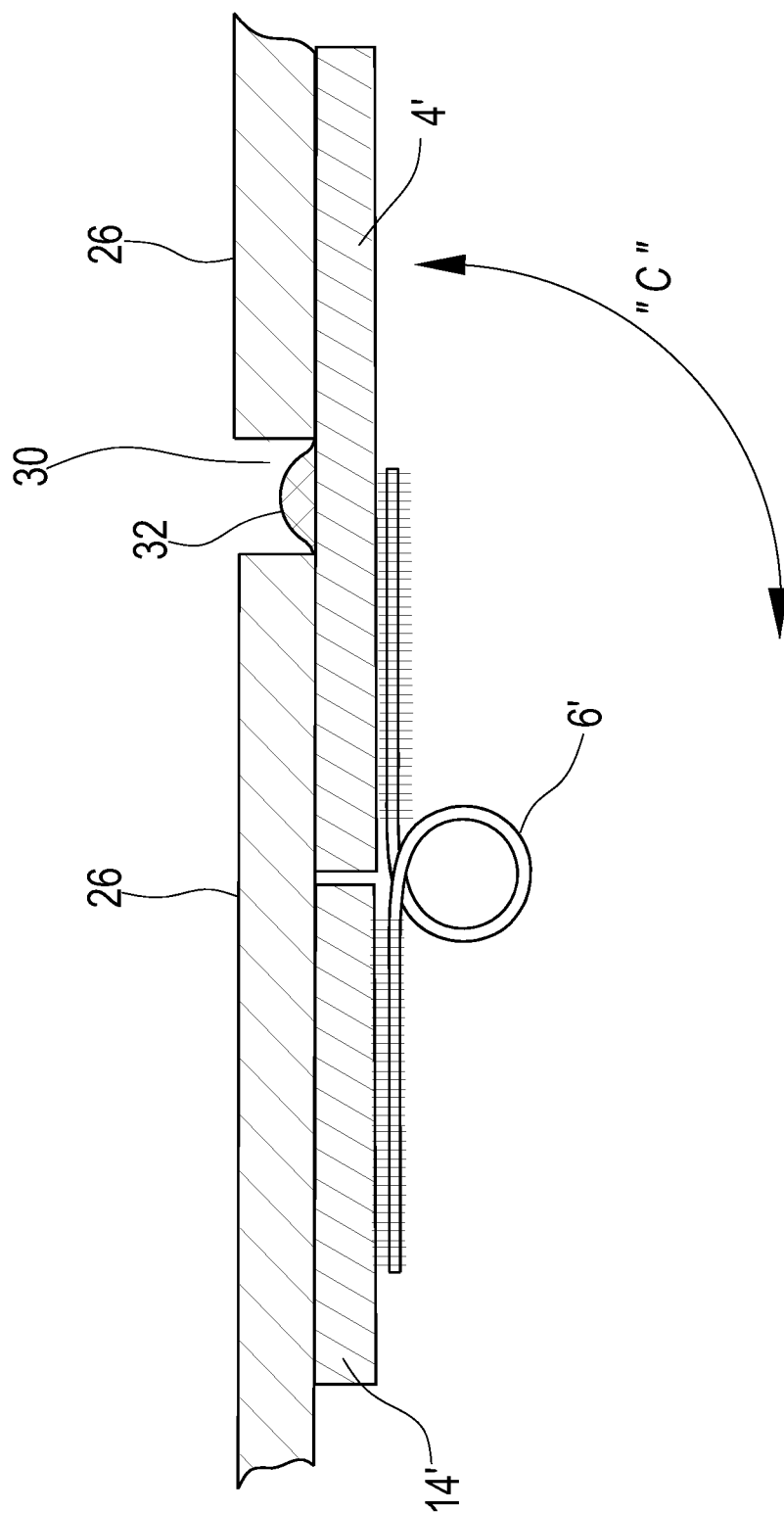
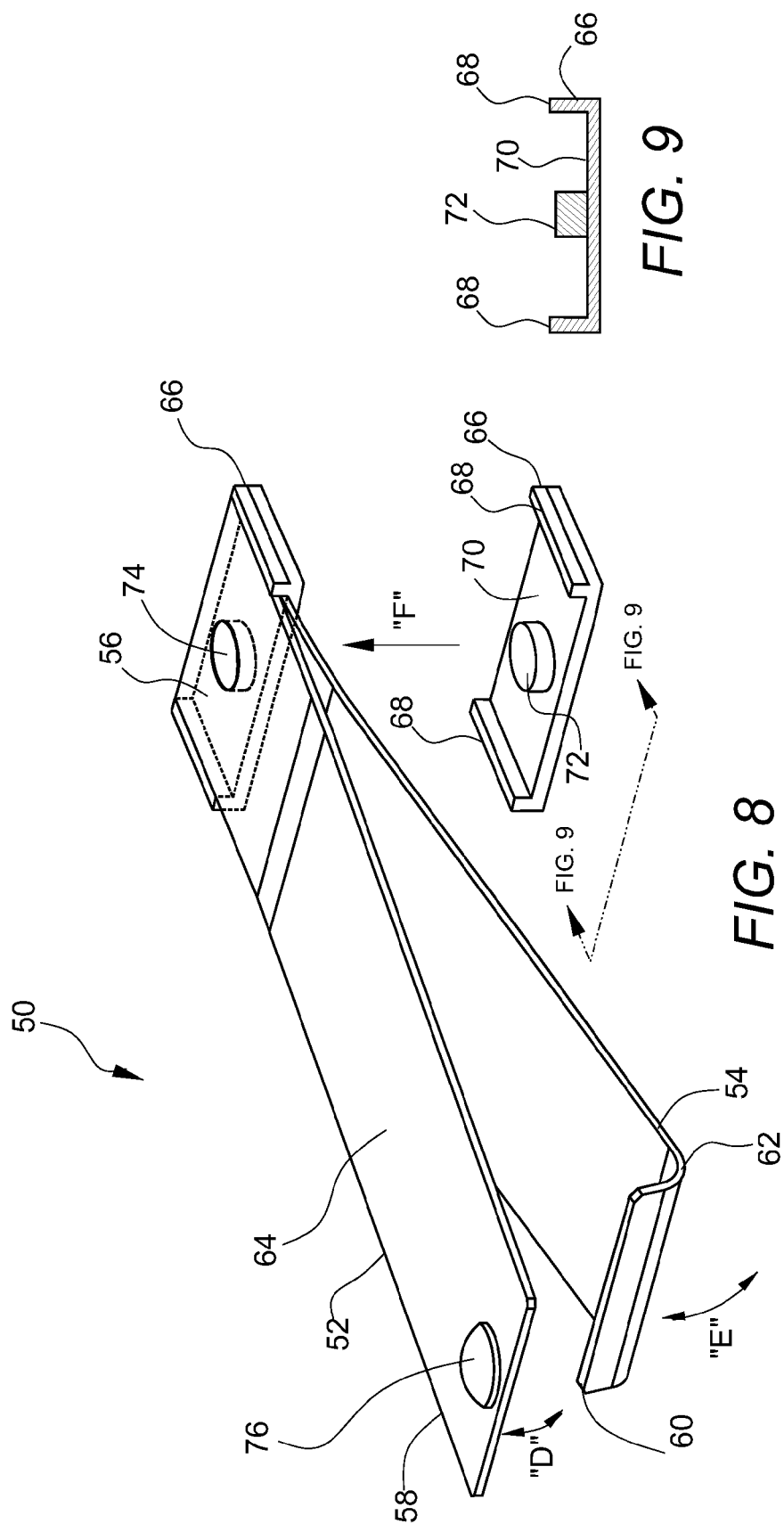
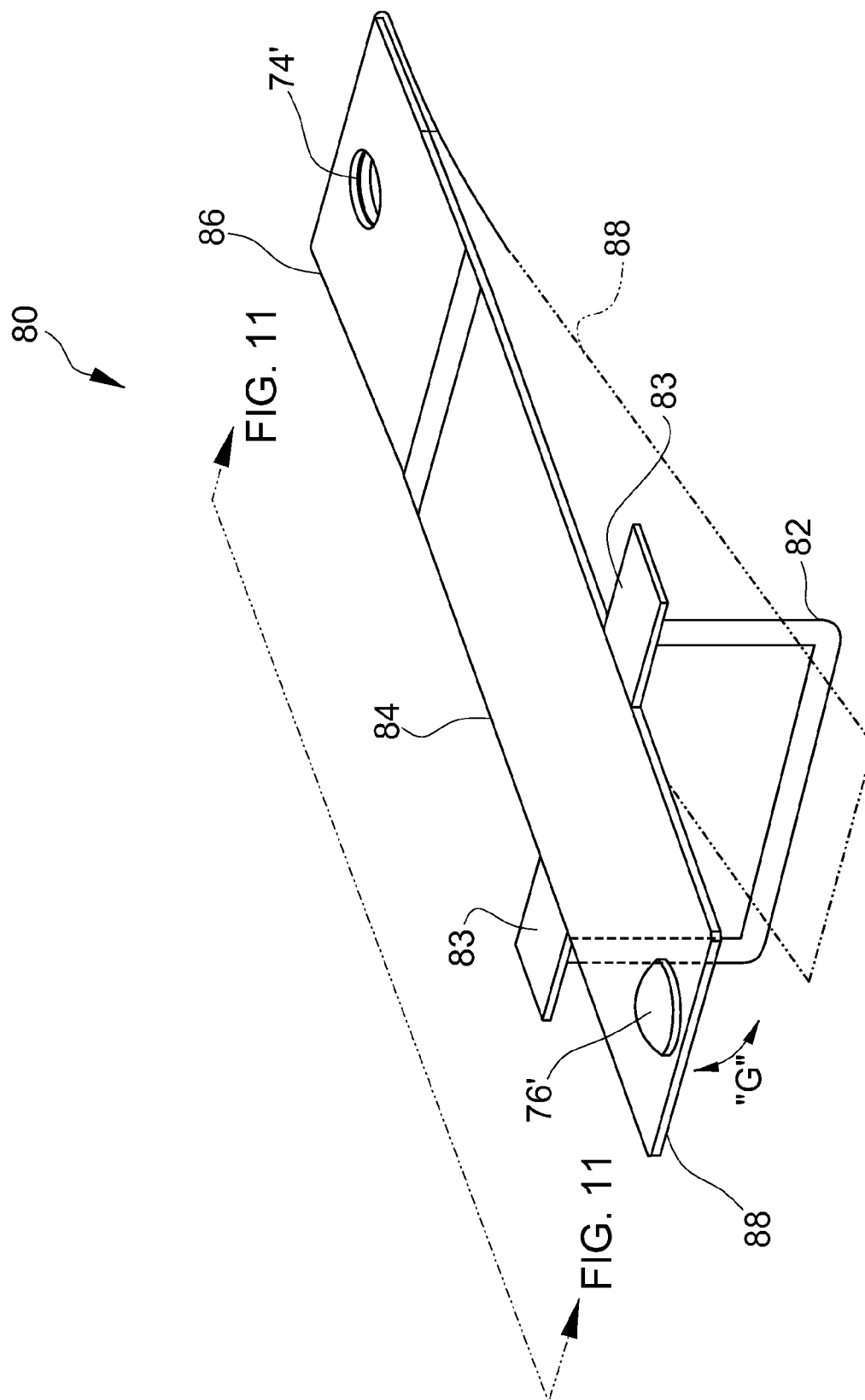


FIG. 7





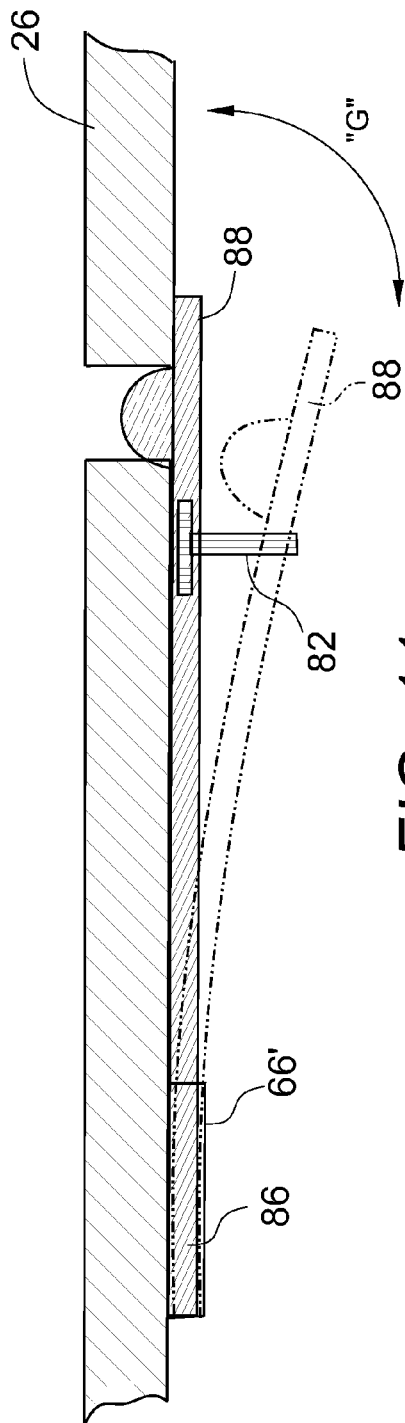


FIG. 11

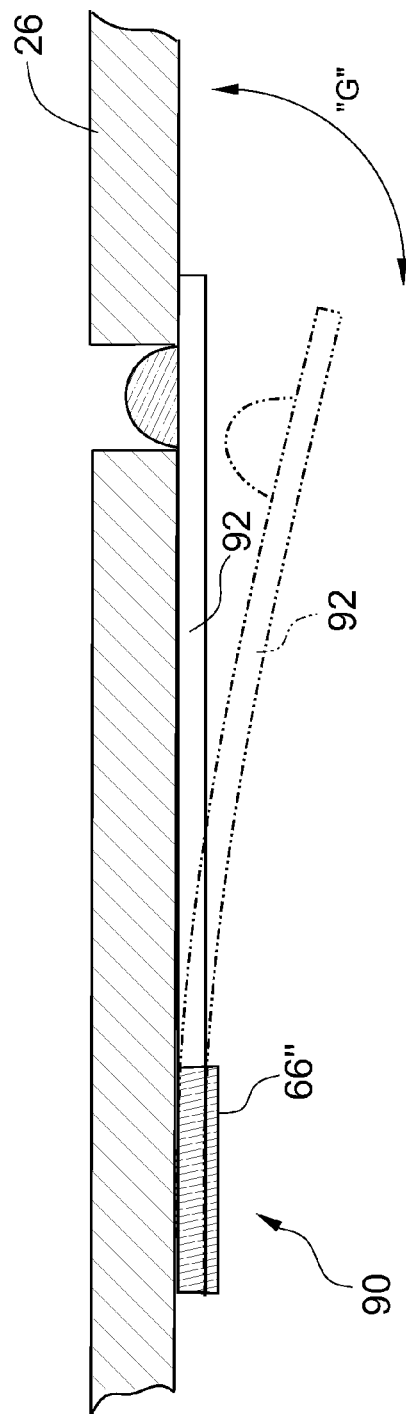


FIG. 12

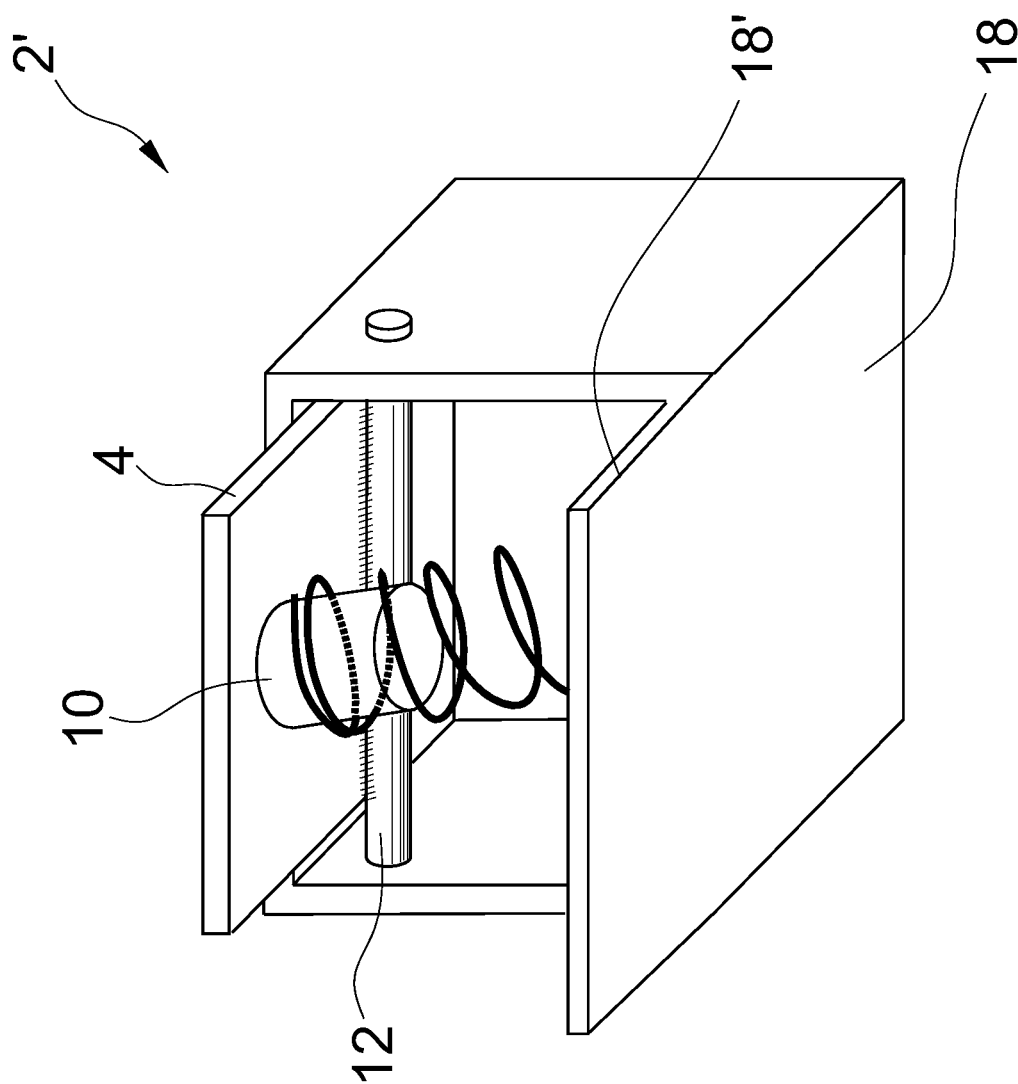


FIG. 13

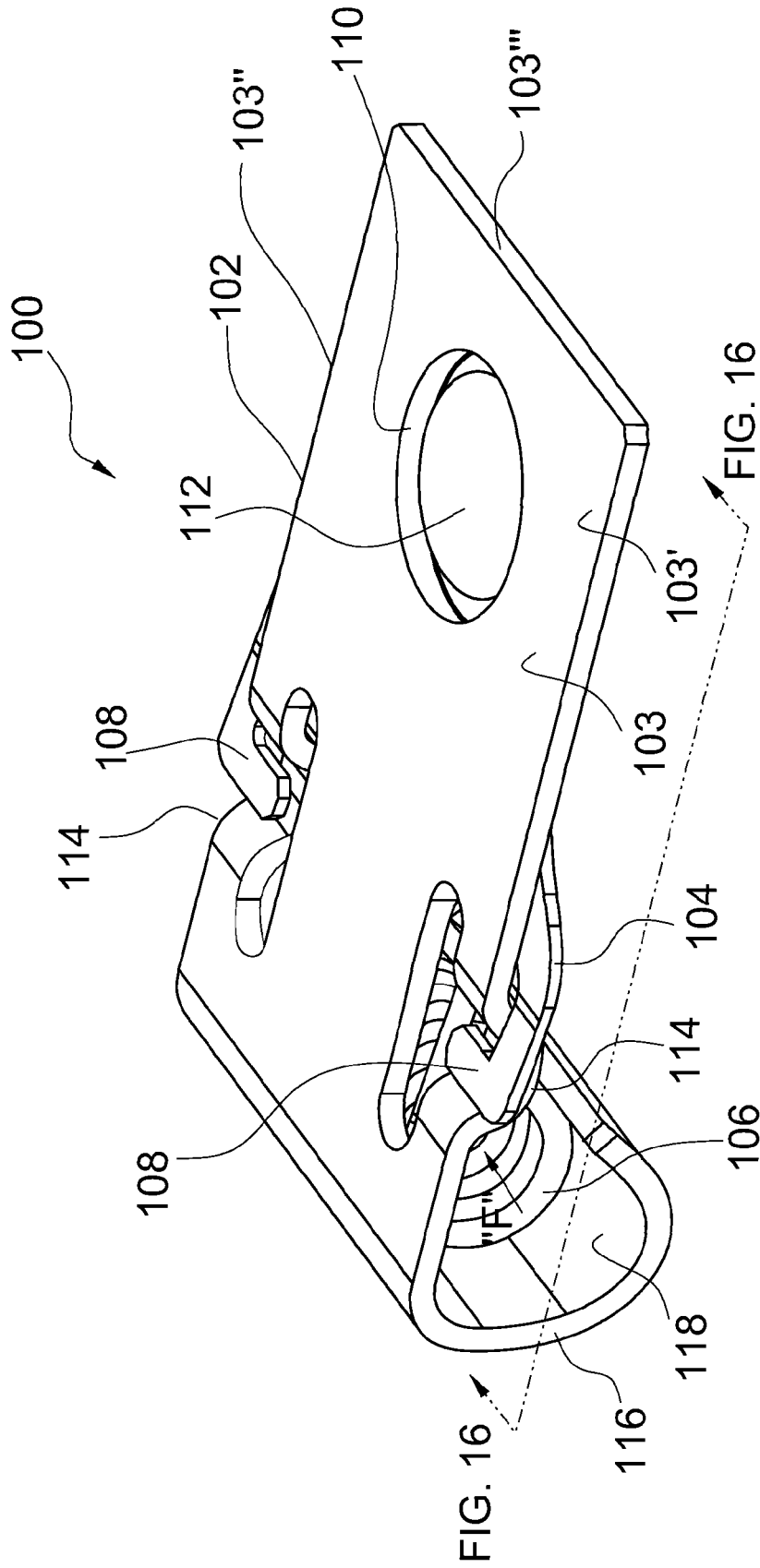


FIG. 14a

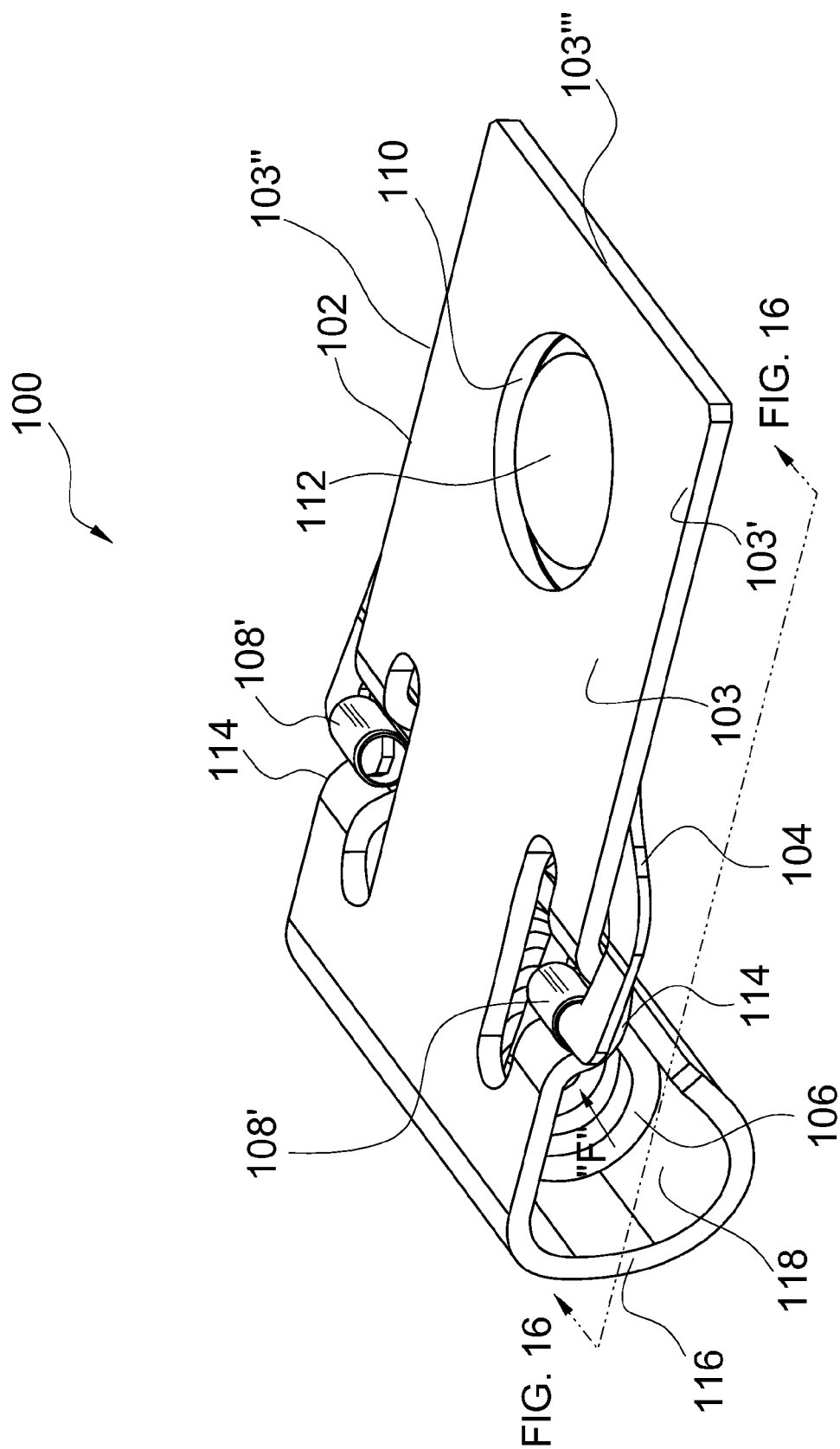


FIG. 14b

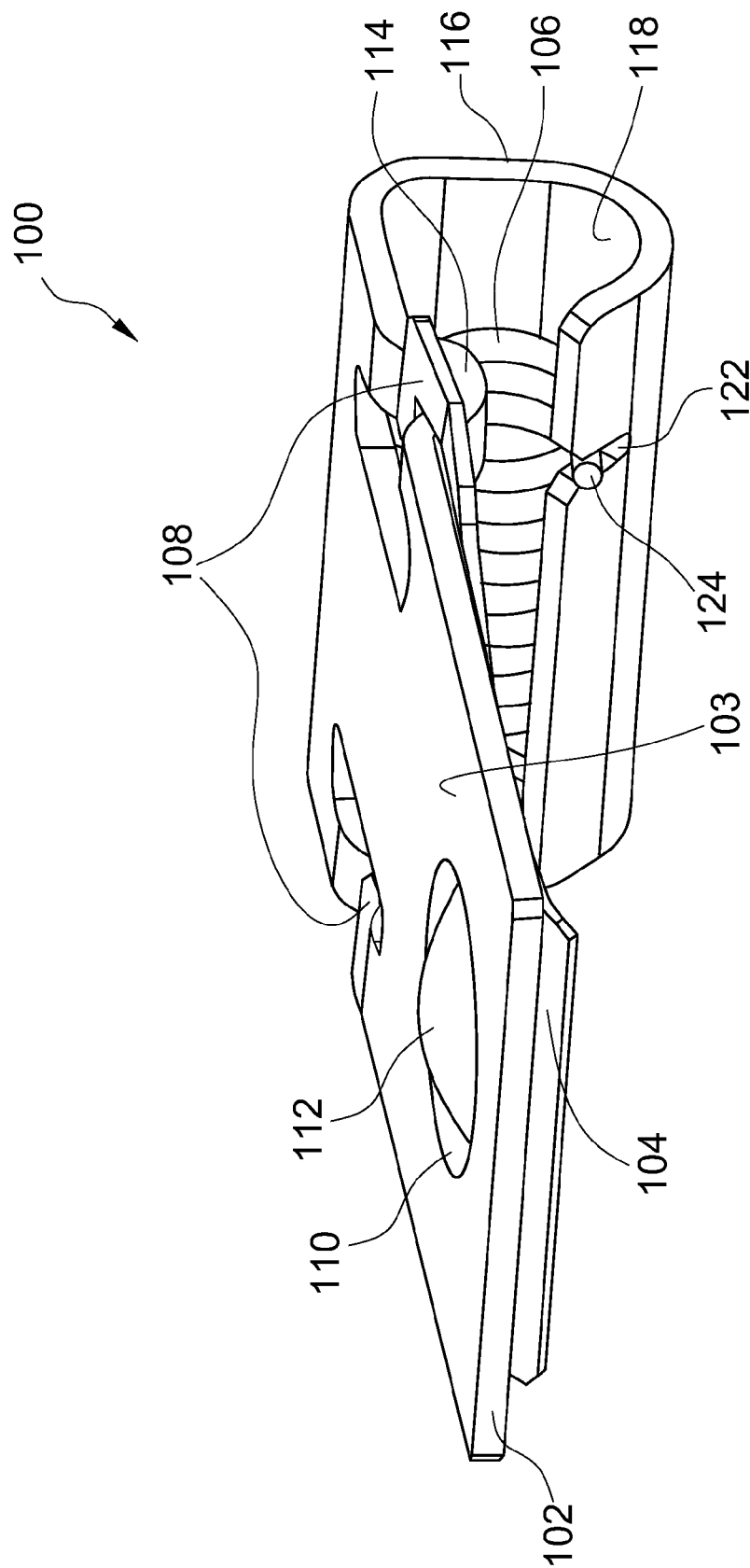
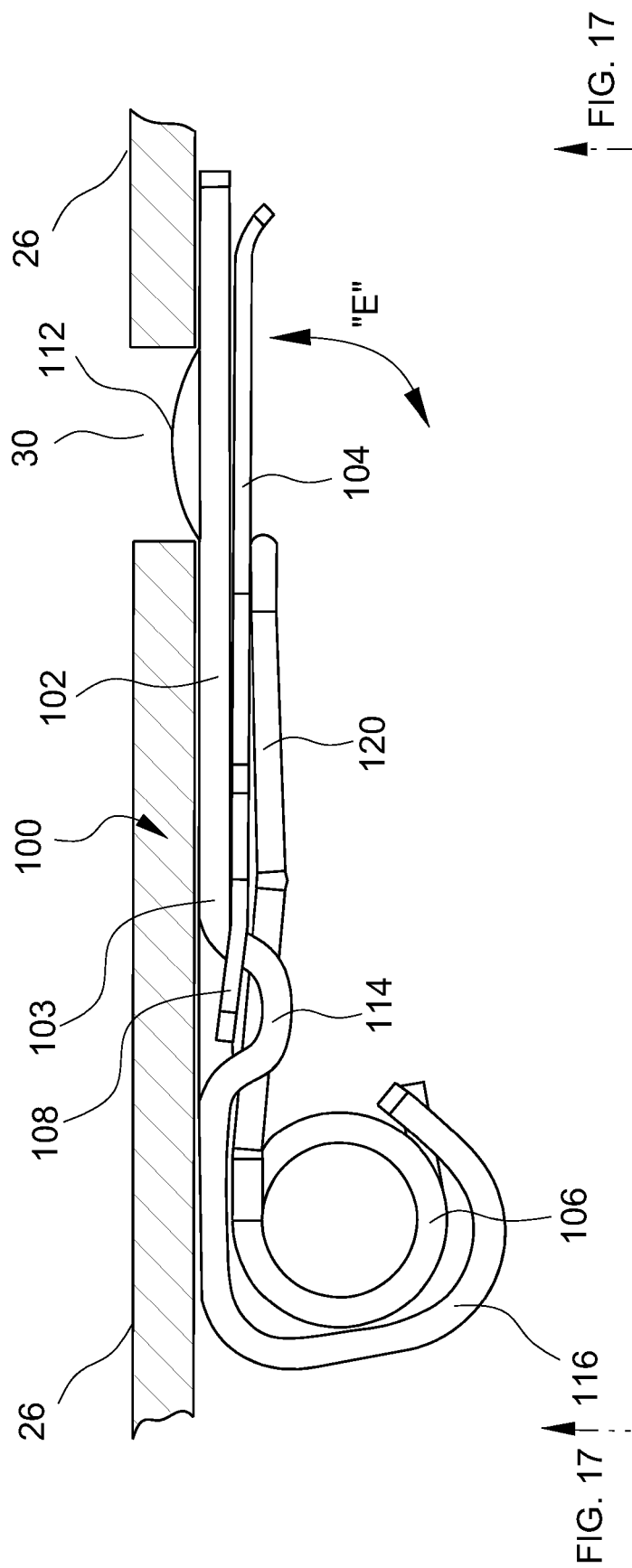


FIG. 15



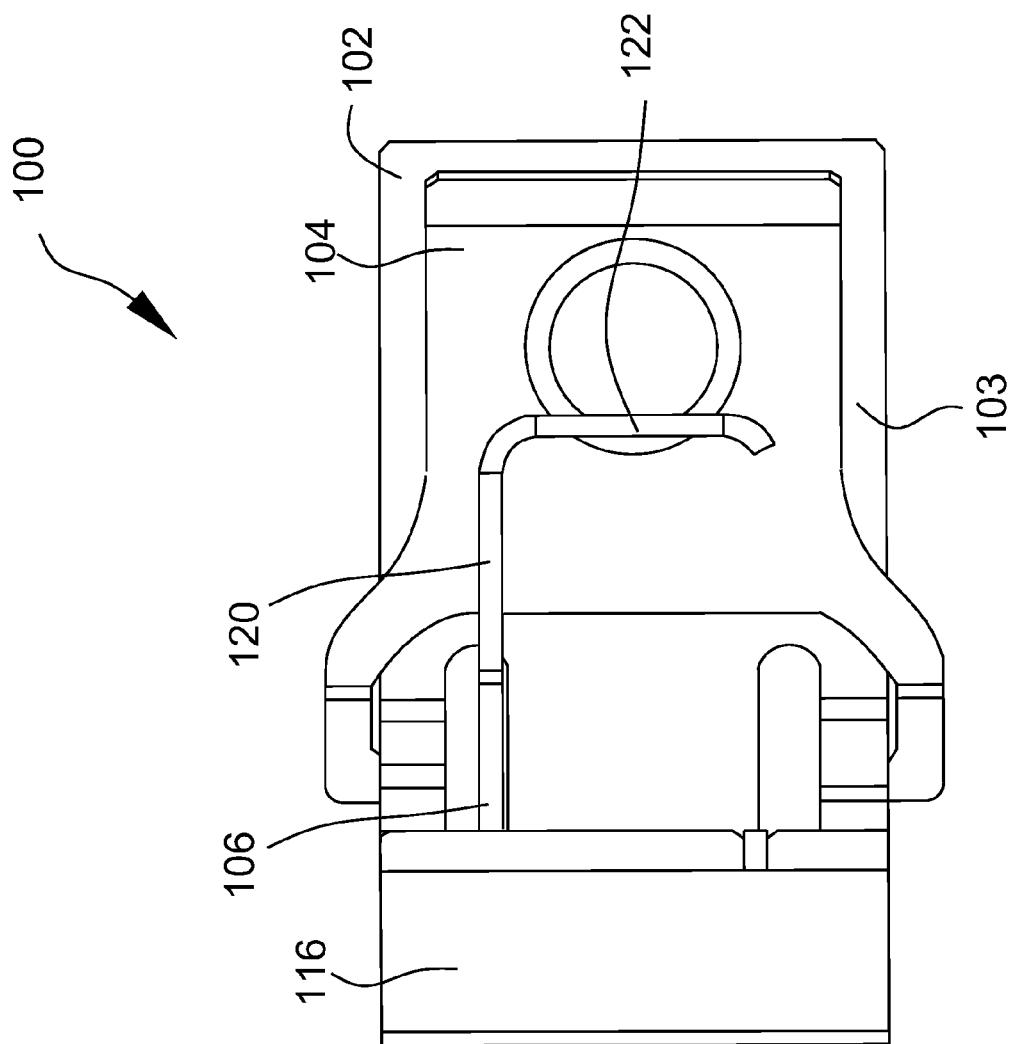


FIG. 17

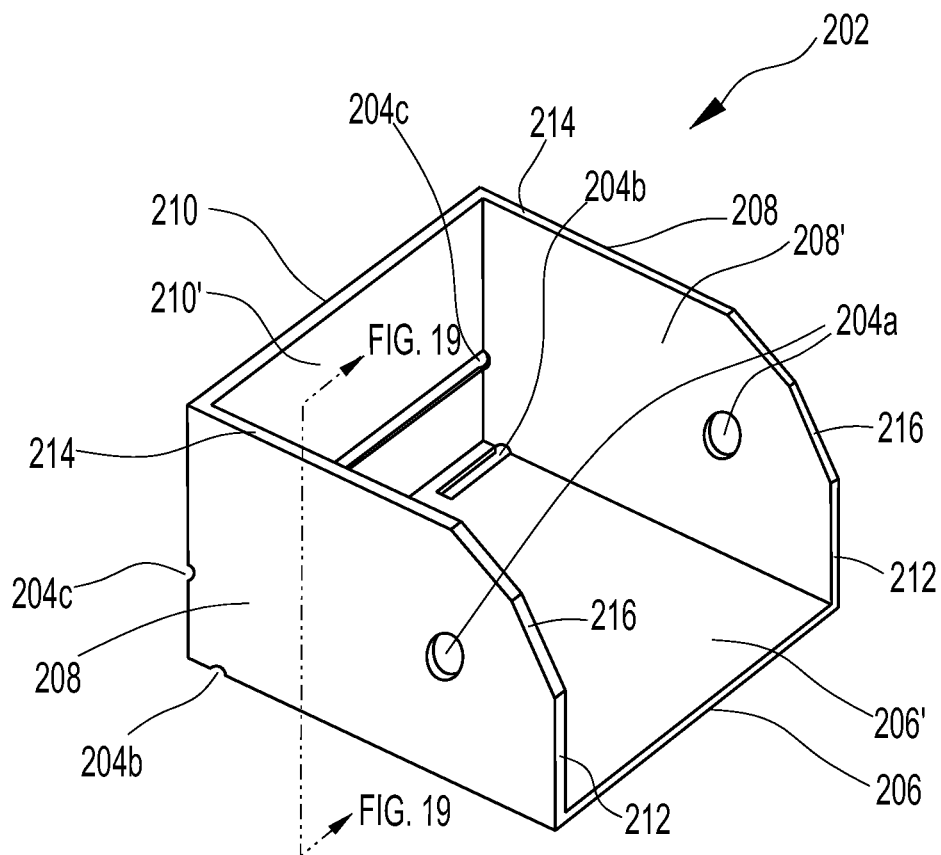


FIG. 18

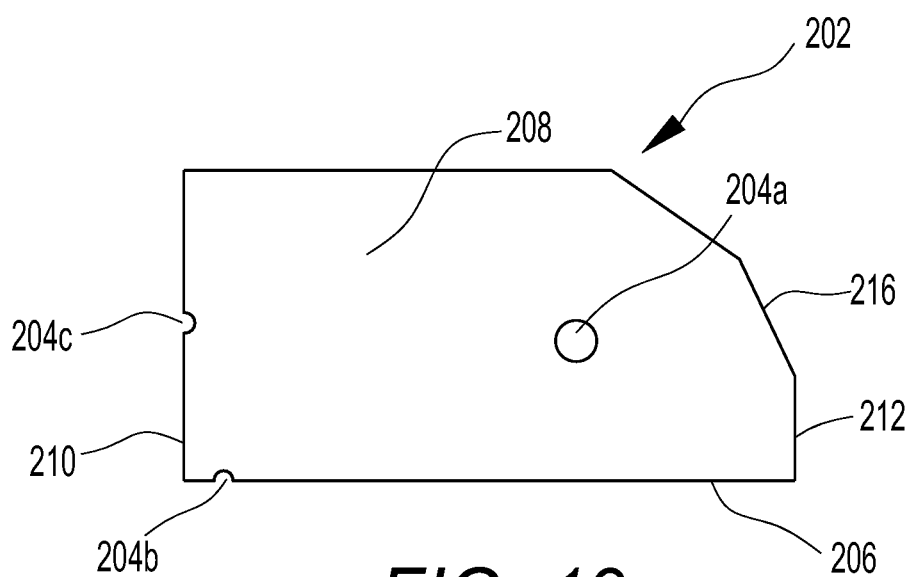


FIG. 19

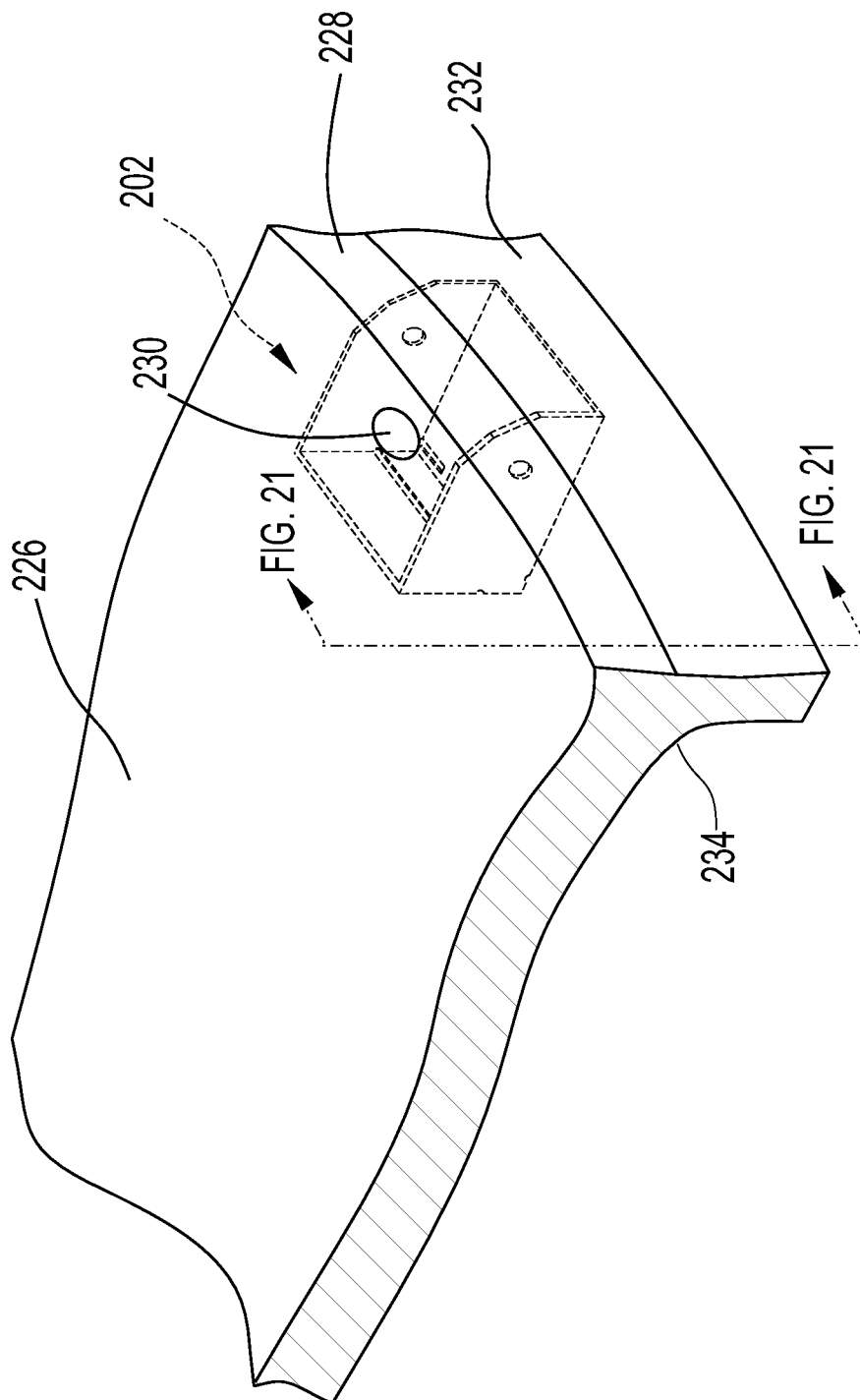


FIG. 20

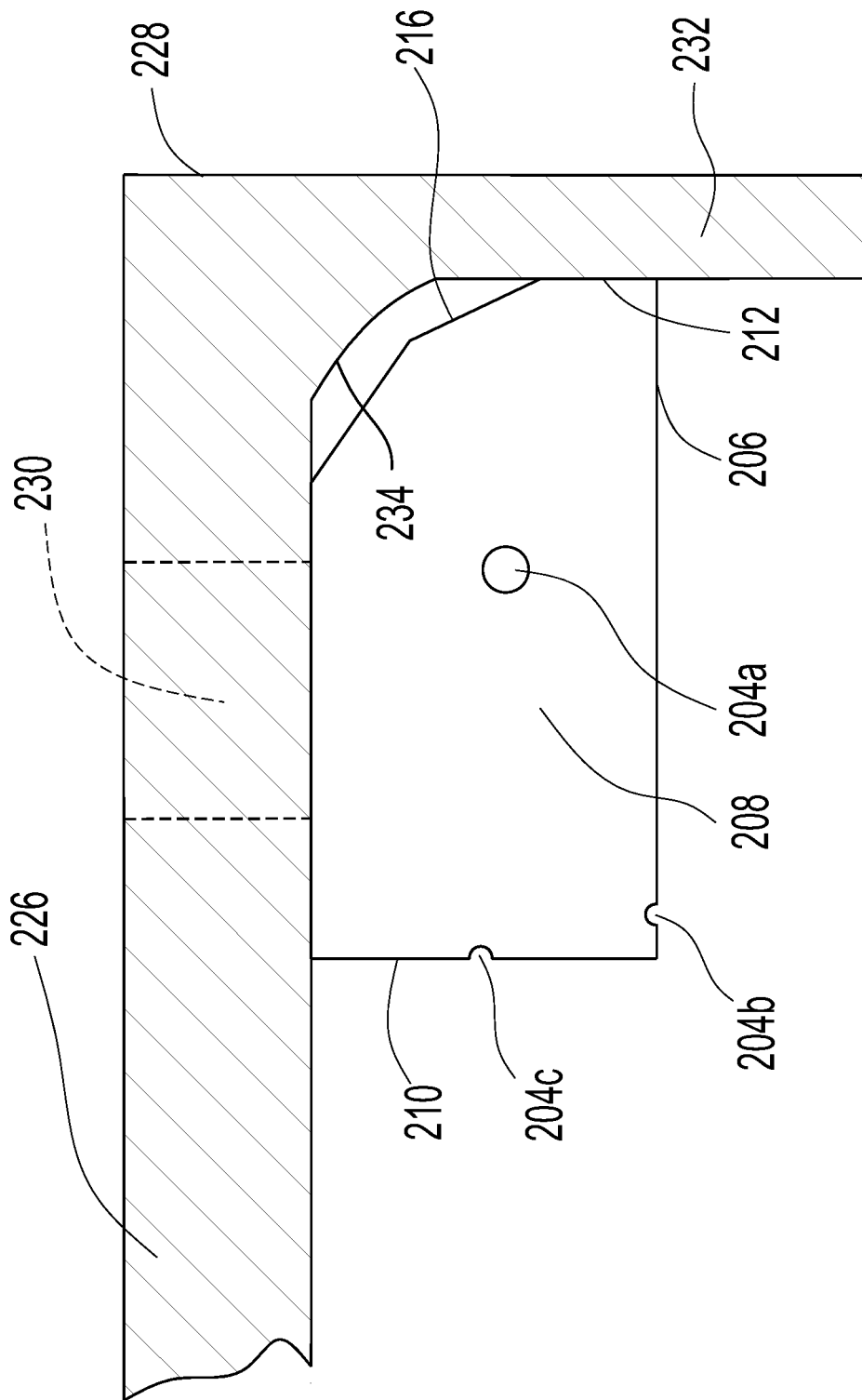


FIG. 21

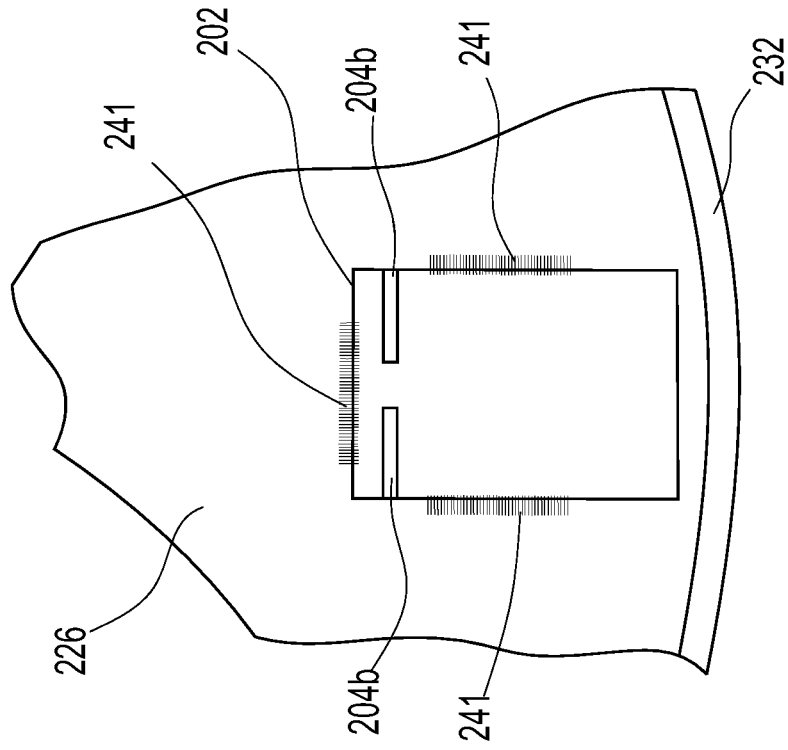


FIG. 22a

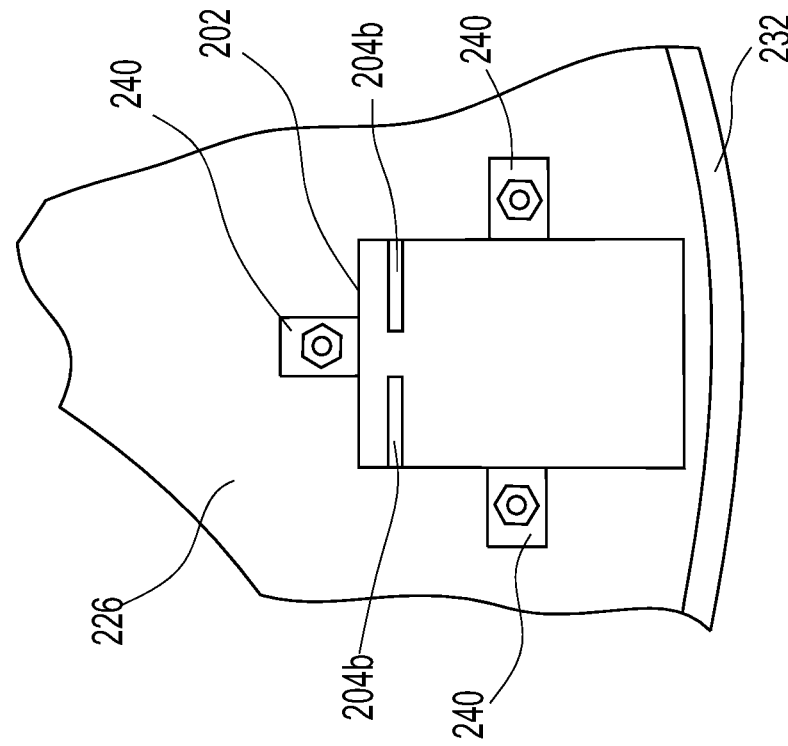


FIG. 22b

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PICK HOLE GUARD FOR MANHOLE COVERS**CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATION(S)**

This application is a continuation of prior U.S. patent application Ser. No. 13/090,249, filed Apr. 19, 2011, which is a continuation of U.S. patent application Ser. No. 12/025,707, filed Feb. 4, 2008, which claims the benefit of U.S. provisional patent application Ser. No. 60/899,442, filed Feb. 5, 2007, U.S. provisional patent application Ser. No. 60/899,689, filed Feb. 6, 2007, U.S. provisional patent application Ser. No. 60/941,681, filed Jun. 3, 2007, U.S. provisional patent application Ser. No. 60/934,445, filed Jun. 13, 2007, and U.S. provisional patent application Ser. No. 60/937,714, filed Jun. 29, 2007, all of which are incorporated herein by reference in their entireties.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION**1. Field of the Invention**

The present invention relates to pick hole guards for manhole covers.

2. Description of Related Art

Manholes are commonly found in urban environments, and elsewhere, and are constructed to provide access to underground utility systems, such as telephone, electric, gas and sewage systems. Manholes are almost always provided with "manhole covers" to secure the manholes from unauthorized access and to protect pedestrians from injury. The manhole covers often weigh in excess of 50 kilograms (100 pounds) and rest on a ridge of a support ring at the entrance of the manhole, with the edges of the manhole cover being snugly fit near, or against, inner facing walls of the support ring. As such, "pick holes" are typically formed in the manhole covers through which hook devices can be inserted for use in lifting the manhole covers when authorized personnel need access to the manholes.

Unfortunately, an undesirable consequence of having the pick holes (which are typically about 3/4 inch or more in diameter) is that they are often indiscreetly used to dispose of undesirable and dangerous waste products. One epidemic that has plagued some cities is that used hypodermic needles and other waste products are thrown into the pick holes by users of illegal substances. This presents health hazards and dangers for maintenance people who service underground utilities, not to mention an environmental hazard to the general public.

U.S. Pat. No. 5,230,583 to Johnson describes a "Method of sealing openings in manhole covers using a pick hole plug." A plug is formed in a pick hole of a manhole cover using soft rubber, which is allowed to cure in the pick hole in order to seal it. In order to remove the plug, it must be driven through the pick hole, and then recovered. Disadvantages of this method include, without limitation, having to recover the plug in the manhole, or elsewhere, assuming it is not destroyed or lost after being driven through. Also, the process of forming the plug in the pick hole when the plug is lost or destroyed is inconvenient and time consuming.

U.S. Pat. No. 5,056,955 to Spiess et al., relates to a "quick release locking means for a cover" for a manhole. The disclosed invention includes a manhole cover with cross-shaped slots and fixing plates, and therefore requires a modified manhole cover that may need to be manufactured. Disadvantages to this design, include, without limitation,

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that in order to replace the numerous (e.g., hundreds of thousands, if not millions) existing manholes, expenses would be very high.

U.S. Pat. No. 5,909,991 to Manion et al., also relates to a plug for openings on manhole covers. The plug has a shaft formed with projections. The projections are inserted into an opening on a manhole cover and contact the inside walls of the openings to help secure the plug in place. Again, the plugs must be removed to access the openings by pulling the plugs out of the openings and may require a tool, such as a screw driver, as suggested in the patent. As will be appreciated by those skilled in the art, removal of plugs from openings can be tedious if tightly fit and can often damage plugs. Also, it is noted that failure to keep track of the plugs once removed could result in significant moneys wasted. These are just some of the disadvantages noted in the prior publications.

BRIEF SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

Some embodiments of the present invention comprise spring loaded pick hole guards. The pick hole guards can be conveniently attached to existing manhole covers to guard pick holes. The embodiments of the pick hole guard can include a movable guard member that is biased toward a pick hole. The force of a biasing member can be designed to prevent casual access to the pick hole such as by, for example, being significant enough to require a person to utilize a heavy tool (such as a pick hole hook), or a tool that permits significant weight to be applied to the tool in order to deflect the movable guard member to access the pick hole. Also, the force of the biasing member can be significant enough to bend or break hypodermic needles or syringes when they are used to try to deflect the movable guard member. In these manners, people can be dissuaded from inserting waste products into the pick holes, as it will both be inconvenient and conspicuous to do so. At the same time, the hassle or tedium associated with having to track and replace pick hole plugs in the openings is eliminated during maintenance. Instead, the pick hole guard automatically closes to guard the pick hole, once a pick hole hook is removed from the pick hole.

Other embodiments of the present invention, comprise manhole cover assemblies having pick hole guards that serve as receptacles having vent gaps. The receptacles are each coupled to a manhole cover and positioned beneath a pick hole of the manhole cover. The receptacles can each have at least one retaining surface spaced-apart from the pick hole which they guard, with a vent gap on the retaining surface.

A push rod having a hollow chamber is also provided for use with some embodiments of the present invention involving spring-loaded pick hole guards. The push rod can be used to actuate a pick hole guard to gain access to the pick hole. The hollow chamber of the push rod can be used as a passageway through which to obtain samples of the environment in a manhole for use in detection and sampling.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE SEVERAL VIEWS OF THE DRAWING(S)

FIG. 1a is a perspective view of an embodiment of a coil spring pick hole guard of the present invention.

FIG. 1b is a detail cross sectional view of the pivot rod of FIG. 1a, having a concentric connection pin, as viewed from line FIG. 1b-FIG. 1b in FIG. 1a.

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FIG. 2 is a perspective view of the pick hole guard of FIG. 1, shown coupled to a section of a manhole cover.

FIG. 3 is a perspective view of a manhole cover having pick holes, with the pick hole guard of FIG. 1 shown attached to the manhole cover and positioned such that a movable guard member of the pick hole guard is positioned over a pick hole.

FIG. 4 is a detail cross sectional view of the pick hole guard and manhole cover of FIG. 2 as viewed from line FIG. 4-FIG. 4 of FIG. 2.

FIG. 5 is a perspective view showing a top side portion of the manhole cover of FIG. 3, also showing embodiments of tubular push rods of the present invention.

FIG. 6a is a plan view of the pick hole guard of FIG. 2, showing the pick hole guard as being bolt-coupled to the manhole cover.

FIG. 6b is a plan view of the pick hole guard of FIG. 2, showing the pick hole guard as being welded to the manhole cover.

FIG. 7 is an elevation cross sectional view of an alternative embodiment of a pick hole guard of the present invention.

FIG. 8 is a perspective view of an alternative embodiment of the pick hole guard of the present invention, having dual biasing members.

FIG. 9 is an elevation view of the retaining member for the pick hole guard of FIG. 8, as viewed from line FIG. 9-FIG. 9 of FIG. 8.

FIG. 10 is a perspective view of an alternative embodiment of the pick hole guard of the present invention, having a hard stop member.

FIG. 11 is a simplified elevation cross sectional view of the pick hole guard of FIG. 10, attached to a manhole cover.

FIG. 12 is a simplified elevation cross sectional view of an alternative embodiment of a pick hole guard of the present invention.

FIG. 13 is a perspective view of an alternative embodiment of a pick hole guard having a hard stop member that extends forward from the bottom wall.

FIG. 14a is a perspective view of another example embodiment of a pick hole guard of the present invention, having a torsion spring biasing member.

FIG. 14b is a perspective view of the pick hole guard of FIG. 14a, with the addition of sleeves disposed over the pivot flaps.

FIG. 15 is a second perspective view of the embodiment of the pick hole guard of the present invention shown in FIG. 14a.

FIG. 16 is a side elevation view of the pick hole guard of FIG. 14a, as viewed from line FIG. 16-FIG. 16 of FIG. 14a.

FIG. 17 is a bottom plan view of the pick hole guard of FIG. 17, as viewed from line FIG. 17-FIG. 17 of FIG. 16.

FIG. 18 is a perspective view of another embodiment of a pick hole guard of the present invention.

FIG. 19 is an elevation side-view of the pick hole guard of FIG. 18, as viewed from line FIG. 19-FIG. 19 of FIG. 18.

FIG. 20 is a perspective cutaway view of the pick hole guard of FIG. 18, shown coupled to a section of a manhole cover.

FIG. 21 is a detail cross sectional view of the manhole cover of FIG. 20, also showing the pick hole guard, as viewed from line FIG. 21-FIG. 21 of FIG. 20.

FIG. 22a is a plan view of the pick hole guard of FIG. 20, showing the pick hole guard as being bolt-coupled to a bottom surface of the manhole cover.

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FIG. 22b is a plan view of the pick hole guard of FIG. 20, showing the pick hole guard as being welded to a bottom surface of the manhole cover.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

In the following description, certain specific details are set forth in order to provide a thorough understanding of various embodiments of the invention. However, upon reviewing this disclosure one skilled in the art will understand that the invention may be practiced without many of these details. In other instances, well-known structures associated with manholes, manhole covers, and springs have not been described in detail to avoid unnecessarily obscuring the descriptions of the embodiments of the invention.

Although various embodiments of the present invention are described and illustrated in the context of application to manhole covers, one skilled in the art will understand after reviewing the present disclosure that the present invention may have applicability in a variety of fields, including on other covering apparatus that have openings which are desired to be secured.

FIG. 3 shows a manhole cover 26 to which an embodiment of the pick hole guard 2 of the present invention is attached. FIG. 3 is provided for illustrative purposes and shows only one pick hole guard 2 connected to the manhole cover 26 to guard a pick hole 30. In some embodiments of the present invention, multiple pick hole guards 2 are used in order to guard each pick hole 30.

FIG. 1a is a detail perspective view of an embodiment of the pick hole guard 2 of the present invention. The pick hole guard 2 is also shown in FIG. 2 attached to a section of the manhole cover 26. FIG. 4 shows a detail cross sectional view of the pick hole guard 2 as viewed across line FIG. 4-FIG. 4 in FIG. 2.

Now, referring to FIG. 1a, the pick hole guard 2 can comprise a movable guard member 4 which can be positioned over a pick hole 30 of the manhole cover. The movable guard member 4 can be a flap or rectangular plate, and can be pivotably connected to a base 20, of the pick hole guard 2. The base 20, or support portion, can have two side walls 22 that are oriented in parallel planes with respect to one another, with each side wall 22 having an inner wall surface 22'. Extending between the side walls 22 can be a top wall 14, a bottom wall 18 and a rear wall 24. In some embodiments of the present invention, the top wall 14 is not present.

The movable guard member 4 can be connected to the side walls 22 by a pivot rod 12, the pivot rod being formed on, or coupled to, the movable guard member 4 near a rearward section of the movable guard member 4. As will be appreciated by those skilled in the art after reviewing this disclosure, many alternative methods and structures are available for connecting the pivot rod to the base 20 to allow it to pivot. However, in some embodiments of the present invention, the pivot rod 12 is tubular and has an inner axial chamber, or passageway, extending laterally through the length of the pivot rod 12. As best seen in FIG. 1b, an elongated connection pin 13 can extend through the passageway of the pivot rod 12. A first end portion of the connection pin 13 can extend beyond a first end portion of the pivot rod 12 and through an aperture 21 in one of the side walls 22. A retaining stop 16, as shown in FIGS. 1a & 1b, can be connected to the first end portion of the connection pin 13, with the retaining stop 16 being larger in diameter than the aperture 21 of the side wall 22 for retaining the

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connection pin 13 in the sidewall 22, as will be appreciated by those skilled in the art after reviewing this disclosure. An opposite, second end portion, of the retaining pin 13 (not shown) can also extend through an aperture on an opposite side wall 22 of the pick hole guard 2, and can therefore also be retained in the opposite sidewall with a retaining stop. The connection pin 13 can rotate around an axis thereof within the apertures 21 of the sidewalls 22 to allow the movable guard member 4 to pivot about the axis of the pivot rod 12 in a direction substantially illustrated by arrow "A" in FIG. 4.

A biasing member 6, such as coil spring as illustrated in FIGS. 1a & 4, can be provided to bias the movable guard member 4 toward an extended position, as shown in FIG. 4. In the extended position, the movable guard member 4 can be adjacent the pick hole 30 to guard the pick hole. In some embodiments of the present invention, a seal, or a plug 32, is also provided. The plug 32 can be a raised member attached, or formed on, the movable guard member 4, and protrudes upwardly away from the movable guard member 4. The plug 32 can be centered with the pick hole 30. In this manner, the plug 32 can protrude upward into the pick hole 30, as shown in FIG. 4, when the movable guard member 4 is in the extended position guarding the pick hole 30. The plug 32 can have sufficient diameter to abut against lower sections of the inner sidewalls 31 of the pick hole 30 when the movable guard member 4 is biased against the pick hole 30. The plug 32 can be of a variety of shapes, but in some embodiments, it has a constant radius surface, or partially spherical surface, as will be appreciated by those skilled in the art after reviewing this disclosure. The plug 32 can be formed of the same material as the movable guard member 4.

In the illustrated embodiments of FIGS. 1a & 4, the biasing member 6 is a coil spring. The coil spring 6 can be mounted on a spring stud 8 of the support portion 20, and can be retained against the movable guard member 4 by a second spring stud 10. In other embodiments, the biasing member 6 can be, for example, a torsion spring. The torsion spring can be connected to, for example, the top wall 14 of the pick hole guard 2 to stabilize a portion of the torsion spring, and to the movable guard member 4, for biasing the movable guard member as the torsion spring is deflected when the movable guard member is moved, as will be appreciated by those skilled in the art after reviewing this disclosure.

The biasing characteristics of the biasing member 6, including the biasing force, can be selectable, based on particular needs. However, in some embodiments of the present invention, the biasing member 6 will be selected to present sufficient force against the movable guard member 4 to hold it in the extended position guarding a pick hole 30 for preventing unwanted intrusion through the pick hole 30 under many circumstances. For example, if the biasing member 6 is selected to have significant enough biasing force such that a person will need a tool (such as a hook rod commonly used to lift manhole covers) to press against the movable guard member 4 in order to overcome the biasing force, then it is anticipated to prevent many casual disposals of unwanted waste through the pick holes. That is, for example, and without being bound by theory, it is believed that most users of illegal substances will not seek to deposit waste through the pick holes 30 if required to obtain and use a proper tool in order to access the pick holes, as that makes their activity conspicuous and requires significant efforts.

Referring to FIG. 5, in some embodiments of the present invention, a push rod 33 is provided. The push rod 33 can

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have a body 34 with an axial chamber 36, the axial chamber 36 extending through the length of the body 34 and having an entrance opening at both the top of the push rod 33 and at the bottom of the push rod 33. The push rod 33 can also have push surfaces 38 having receiving planes perpendicular to an axis of the push rod 33, to allow a user to apply force to the push surfaces 38 to push a lower end portion of the push rod through a pick hole 30, as illustrated by arrow "B" in FIG. 5. Using the push rod 33, a user can apply sufficient force to displace the movable guard member 4 blocking a pick hole 30, thereby compressing the biasing member 6 and causing the movable guard member 4 to pivot in the direction of arrow "A" in FIG. 4. Thereafter, a user can utilize the axial chamber 36 of the push rod 33 to sample an environment of the manhole. This can be useful in a variety of circumstances, including for using instruments to sample the environment, as may be required by regulation or policies related to safety and hazards compliance measures.

Still referring to FIG. 5, in further embodiments of the present invention, a push rod 33' can be provided with push surfaces 38 & 39 positioned at two different locations along an axis of the push rod 33'. As such, a lower set of push surfaces 39, can serve as stop surfaces to prevent the push rod 33' from being inserted into hole 30 past the longitudinal location of the push surfaces 39, in the downward direction of arrow "B". This can ensure that the upper set of push surfaces 38 remains positioned above, and spaced-apart from, the manhole cover 26 to allow for ease of access to the push surfaces 38 when removing the push rod 33' from the hole 30. As will be appreciated by those skilled in the art after reviewing this disclosure, the push surfaces 38 & 39 can have different shape configurations, and the shapes thereof do not have to be identical. In other embodiments, the shapes of the push surfaces 38 & 39 are the same and either set can serve as the stop surfaces.

FIG. 6a shows an example of how the pick hole guard 2 can be conveniently mounted on a bottom surface of the manhole 26, to guard a pick hole 30. In FIG. 6a, the pick hole guard 2 is bolted onto the manhole 26. The bolts are connected to wings 40 that are coupled to, or formed on, the pick hole guard 2. This attachment method and structure may be necessary in some circumstances wherein the manhole is constructed of cast iron. FIG. 6b shows an alternative mounting method and structure for the pick hole guard, wherein the pick hole guard 2 is welded to the manhole 26. This may be a viable alternative when the material of construction for the manhole 26 is steel. As will be appreciated by those skilled in the art, these are only example alternatives, and other manners of mounting may be employed. In all cases, existing manhole covers can be modified in a cost-effective manner to employ the pick hole guards of the present invention.

As will be appreciated by those skilled in the art after reviewing this disclosure, a variety of other configurations are contemplated for the pick hole guard. In some embodiments, a flat spring may be used as the biasing member 6. FIG. 7 is a simplified diagram representing some further embodiments of the pick hole guard, having movable guard member 4'. In the illustrated embodiment, movable guard member 4' is connected to one or more torsion springs 6' and the torsion spring 6' is also connected to a support plate, or base, 14'. In such embodiments, a pivot member may, or may not, be provided between the movable guard member 4' and the support plate 14'. If multiple torsion springs 6' are used, they can be aligned in parallel configuration along the support plate 14' and movable guard member 4' (not illustrated in the drawings), as will be appreciated by those

skilled in the art after reviewing this disclosure. In such embodiments, the movable pick hole guard **4'** can also be provided with plug **32**, which is configured to mate with the pick hole **30** of the manhole cover **26**. Biasing member **6'** can exert an upward force to bias the movable guard member **4'** toward the pick hole **30**. A user may use a tool to apply downward force against the movable guard member **4'** to cause it to pivot downward in the direction of arrow "C" in order to access to the manhole through the pick hole **30**.

Materials of construction for the movable guard members **4**, **4'** and push rod **33** of the present invention include, without limitation, nylon plastic, steel, and aluminum.

In further embodiments of the present invention, as shown in FIG. **8**, a strip spring arrangement (or leaf spring arrangement) for a pick hole guard **50** is provided. The pick hole guard **50** can have a primary biasing member **52** and a secondary, or reinforcing biasing member **54**. The biasing members **52**, **54** can be joined at a stationary end portion **56** and can be longitudinally aligned with one another, and can generally extend away from the stationary end portion **56** in diverging fashion.

The biasing members **52**, **54** are shown in a stationary position in FIG. **8**, however, an end portion **58** of the primary biasing member **52** can be forced in the downward direction of arrow "D," against a biasing force of the biasing member **52**, and can be automatically restored in the upward direction of arrow "D" back to the stationary position in FIG. **8** when the downward force is released. In addition, the end portion **58** of the primary biasing member **52** can be forced in the downward direction of arrow "D" until the primary biasing member **52** abuts against a contact surface **60** of the secondary biasing member **54**. The contact surface **60** can be formed on the end of an upwardly curving end section **62** of the secondary biasing member **54**. If the end portion **58** is forced further downward in the direction of arrow "D," the end section **62** of the secondary biasing member **54** can also be forced downward in the downward direction of arrow "E," against a biasing force of the secondary biasing member **54**. As will be understood by those skilled in the art after reviewing this disclosure, the combined biasing force of the biasing members **52**, **54** can result in a sudden increase in resistance to the downward force being applied on end portion **58** in the downward direction of arrow "D," when the primary biasing member **52** abuts against the contact surface **60** of the secondary biasing member **54**.

The biasing members **52**, **54** of the pick hole guard **50** can be made of spring steel and can be formed in the configuration shown in FIG. **8**. In some embodiments of the present invention, the spring steel is zinc plated. The biasing members **52**, **54** can be formed by folding over a single strip of spring steel, with the biasing members **52**, **54** thus being joined at the fold, near stationary end portion **56**. In addition, it is noted, without limitation, that in some embodiment of the present invention, the biasing members **52**, **54** can be about 2 inches wide by $\frac{1}{16}$ inch thick spring steel—AISI 1050, and heat treated to 46 to 55 hardness after forming.

In further embodiments of the present invention, a retaining member **66** is provided for use in coupling the biasing members **52**, **54** to the bottom surface of a manhole cover. The retaining member **66** can have a retaining surface **70** that can mate with a bottom surface of the secondary biasing member **54**. The retaining member **66** can also comprise a stub out **72** that can fit snugly within an aperture **74** formed through stationary end portion **56** of the biasing members **52**, **54**. As shown in FIG. **8**, the retaining member **66** can thus be attached to the stationary end portion **56** of pick hole guard **50**, and the sidewalls **68** of the retaining member **66**

can rise along outer edges of the biasing members **52**, **54**. The retaining member **66** can be made of, for example, mild steel, which can be welded onto the bottom surface of a manhole cover. That is, for example, the side walls **68** of the retaining member **66** can be welded onto the bottom surface of the manhole cover to retain the pick hole guard **50** against the bottom surface of a manhole. The stub out **72** mated within the aperture **74** can help prevent rotation of the biasing members **52**, **54** when retained by the retaining member **66**. An upper surface **64** of the pick hole guard **50** can be disposed adjacent, and close to, a bottom surface of a manhole cover.

Referring back to FIG. **8**, as will be appreciated by those skilled in the art upon reviewing this disclosure, a plug **76** of pick hole guard **50**, which can be a protruding member (similar to that of pick hole guard **2** of FIG. **3**), can be configured to fit snugly in a pick hole on a manhole cover, thereby providing plugging tendency in the pick hole. The plug can be formed of the same materials of construction as the biasing members **52**, **54**, or can be different. In some embodiments of the present invention, the plug **76** has a diameter of $\frac{1}{2}$ inch to $\frac{3}{4}$ inch. In other embodiments, the diameter of the plug is greater than $\frac{3}{4}$ inch, and in other embodiments, it is less than $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.

As will be understood by those skilled in the art after reviewing this disclosure, the existence of both a primary biasing member **52** and a secondary biasing member **54** can provide unique guarding features for a pick hole. For example, a pick hole hook can be inserted into a pick hole to contact the plug **76**, with the force applied on the pick hole hook thus forcing the end portion **58** of the primary biasing member downward in the downward direction of arrow "D." The pick hole hook can then be inserted through a pick hole and "hooked" around a bottom surface of the manhole cover to allow a user to lift the manhole cover. In some embodiments of the present invention, the end portion **58** of the primary biasing member **52** and the contact surface **60** of the secondary biasing member **54** are spaced far enough apart (e.g. 1 inch) to allow the user of the pick hole hook to insert the hook and lift the manhole cover without having to push the end portion **58** downward so far as to encounter significant resistance from the combination of the primary and secondary biasing members **52**, **54**. (In some embodiments of the present invention, the push rod **33'**, **33** can also be used without pushing end portion **58** so far downward as to need to counteract the resistance of the both biasing members **52**, **54**).

At the same time, the existence of the secondary biasing member **54** can further help prevent unwanted intrusion into the manhole cover through a pick hole. That is, for example, if an intruder seeks to insert a long member into the manhole through a pick hole guarded by pick hole guard **50**, the intruder could encounter the combined force of the primary and secondary biasing members **52**, **54**.

In some embodiments of the present invention, the pick hole guard **50** can be approximately 7.5 to 8 inches long from end-to-end as measured longitudinally and a distance between the contact surface **60** and the primary biasing member **52** can be about 1 inch, when the pick hole guard **50** is in a resting position. In some embodiments, the secondary biasing member **54** can double the force required to push down on the end portion **58** of the primary biasing member when the primary biasing member abuts against the contact surface **60**.

In further embodiments of the present invention, a pick hole guard **80** is provided having a hard stop member **82**, instead of a secondary biasing member **52**, as shown in

FIGS. 10-11. In such embodiments, the hard stop member **82** is a solid rigid member that prevents an end portion **88** of a biasing member **84** from being displaced past the hard stop member **82**. The hard stop member **82** can have attachment surface **83**, which can be attached to a bottom surface of a manhole cover. When the biasing member **84** is fully biased against a manhole cover, the plug **76'** of the biasing member can be aligned with a pick hole on a manhole cover. When an end portion **88** of the biasing member is forced downward, it can eventually abut against the hard stop member **82** to prevent the end portion **88** from traveling downward beyond a particular distance. Again, this can prevent unwanted waste from being inserted through the pick hole in a manhole cover, while leaving just enough travel on the end portion **88** to allow a hook to be inserted into the pick hole to in order to catch and lift the manhole cover.

In yet a further embodiment of the present invention, as illustrated in FIG. 12, a pick hole guard **90** is provided having a strip-like biasing member **92**, but without a secondary biasing member or a hard stop member **82**.

As best seen in FIG. 13, a pick hole guard **2'** is provided (having similar configuration to the pick hole guard **2** discussed above), except that a hard stop member **18'** is provided to prevent the movable guard member **4** from moving downward past the hard stop member **18'**. As described above for various embodiments of the pick hole guards of the present invention, having resistance to excessive downward movement of a guard member can help prevent unwanted intrusion (such as intrusion by undesirable waste having elongated configurations, like, for example, waste needles) while not preventing a pick hole hook (or push rod **33'**) from being used to lift the manhole cover (or sample an environment beneath the manhole).

Yet another alternative embodiment of a pick hole guard **100** of the present invention is shown in FIGS. 14a-15, having a biasing member which can be a torsion spring **106**. The torsion spring **106** can be made of, for example, **302** stainless steel, with alternative materials also being suitable materials of construction, as will be appreciated by those skilled in the art after reviewing this disclosure. The pick hole guard **100** can have a base **102** with a curved holder **116** forming an end portion of the base **102**. The curved holder **116** can have inner surface **118** for use in retaining the torsion spring **106**. The curved holder **116** can also have a retaining gap **122**, as best seen in FIG. 15, in which an end portion **124** of the torsion spring **106** can snugly rest, to assist in retaining the torsion spring **106** in a particular position within the curved holder **116**.

The base **102** can have an attachment section **103**, usable for welding the base **102** against the bottom surface of a manhole cover. The attachment section **103** can be substantially planar in configuration, and extends away from the curved holder **116**. In some embodiments of the present invention, the material of construction for the attachment section is mild steel, and the attachment section **103** can be welded to the bottom surface of a manhole cover at, or near, points **103'**, **103''**, and **103'''**, shown in FIG. 14a.

Near an end portion of the base **102**, opposite the curved holder **116**, a plug aperture **110** can be provided. In some embodiments of the present invention, the plug aperture **110** is circular in shape.

Referring now to FIGS. 14a, 15 and 16 a movable guard member **104**, can be attached to the base **102**, in pivotable fashion. The movable guard member **104** can have two pivot flaps **108**, one on each side thereof, which extend inwardly toward one another. The pivot flaps **108** can each rest within downwardly dipping edge sections **114** of the base **102**. In

some embodiments of the present invention, as best seen in FIG. 14b, the pivot flaps **108** are disposed within sleeves **108'**, that assist the pivot flaps **108** in pivoting within the downwardly dipping edge sections **114**. The movable guard member **104** can be pivotable, as shown by arrow "E" in FIG. 16, about a transverse axis extending between the pivot flaps **108**, with an end portion of the movable guard member **104** having a plug **112** formed on a top surface thereof, which can protrude up through the plug aperture **110** of the base **102**, when the movable guard member **104** is positioned against the base **102**. A material of construction of the plug **112** and movable guard member **104** can be **316** stainless steel, in some embodiments of the present invention. In other embodiments, the movable guard member **104** can be constructed of different materials, and can be coated with urethane.

As best seen in FIGS. 16 and 17, the biasing member, or torsion spring **106**, has an arm **120** that extends longitudinally proximate a bottom surface of the movable guard member **104**, and has a generally transversely extending arm portion **122**, also extending proximate a bottom surface of the movable guard member **104**. In this way, when the movable guard member **104** is pivoted downward in the direction of arrow "E," the arm **120** of the torsion spring **106** provides a biasing force in an opposite direction. As such, similar to various embodiments of the present invention disclosed previously, the frequency or likelihood of unwanted intrusion through a pick hole of a manhole cover can be lessened, or prevented. That is, as illustrated in FIG. 16, the pick hole guard **100** can be welded to a manhole **26**, with the plug **112** extending upward through the plug aperture **110** and into a pick hole **30**, to help seal the pick hole **30**. In some embodiments, an authorized user can insert a pick hole hook or a sampling device into the pick hole **30** and push the movable guard member **104** downward in the direction of arrow "E," in order to use the pick hole hook or sampling device, but unwanted intrusion is less likely because intruders will typically lack the appropriate tool to displace the movable guard member **104** sufficiently to dispose of waste through the pick hole **30**. The initial biasing force resisting an unwanted intruder attempting to push an object (e.g. needle) through the pick hole **30** to displace the movable guard member **104** downward, can be ten (10) pounds in some embodiments of the present invention. As will be appreciated by those skilled in the art upon review of this disclosure, the biasing force can increase as the movable guard member **104** is further displaced, due to characteristics of the torsion spring **106**. In other embodiments of the present invention, the initial biasing force can be greater or less than ten (10) pounds.

The pick hole guard **100** can be assembled from three separate parts (base **102**, torsion spring **106** and movable guard member **104**), without the need to weld the parts together. The movable guard member **104** can be mated with the base **102** and held in the position shown in FIG. 16, while the torsion spring **106** is slid into the curved holder **116** in the direction of arrow "F" in FIG. 14a, until the end portion **124** of the torsion spring **106** aligns and can be rested within the retaining gap **122**, as best seen in FIG. 15. Thereafter, the three separate parts can remain coupled together, while the pick hole guard **100** can be welded to a bottom surface of a manhole cover **26**, in a position illustrated in FIG. 16. Each of the pivot flaps **108** can thereafter be retained between a surface of the downwardly dipping edge section **114** of the base **102**, and a bottom surface of the manhole cover **26**, to allow the pivot flaps **108** to rotate therein when the movable guard member **104** pivots.

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FIGS. 18 & 19 show an embodiment of a pick hole guard 202 of the present invention without a biasing member. The pick hole guard 202 is also shown in FIGS. 20 & 21 attached to a section of a manhole cover 226.

Now, referring to FIG. 18, the pick hole guard 202, which can be a receptacle, can comprise a bottom wall 206 with inward facing retaining surface 206', side walls 208 that are oriented in parallel planes with respect to one another, with each side wall 208 having an inward facing retaining surface 208', and a rear wall 210 having inward facing retaining surface 210'. One or more of the side walls 208, rear wall 210, and bottom wall 206 can have vent gaps 204a, 204b, and 204c. For example, in the illustrated embodiment, the bottom wall 206 has two vent slits 204b (only one of the vent slits 204b is visible in FIG. 18, but the second vent slit is positioned to the left of the visible vent slit along the same line of elongation positioned in end-to-end fashion therewith), the rear wall 210 has a vent slit 204c, and the side walls 208 each have vent apertures 204a. As will be appreciated by those skilled in the art after reviewing this disclosure, different vent gap shapes are also contemplated.

The pick hole guard 202 can be coupled to a bottom side surface of a manhole cover 226 below a pick hole 230 of the manhole cover 226 as illustrated in FIG. 20. FIG. 20 shows a section of a manhole cover 226, including outside rim 228. The illustrated manhole cover 226 also includes a skirt portion 232 that extends below the outside rim 228. The pick hole guard 202 is coupled to a bottom inside face of the manhole cover 226 below a pick hole 230. Edge portions 212 (See FIG. 18) of the side walls 208 are positioned proximate an inside wall of the skirt portion 232. Upper edge surfaces 214 (See FIG. 18) are positioned proximate a bottom surface of the manhole cover 226.

FIG. 21 shows a cross sectional view of the manhole cover 226 (as viewed from line FIG. 21-FIG. 21 of FIG. 20), with pick hole guard 202 attached thereto. As shown in FIG. 21, the tapered wall edge 216 of the pick hole guard 202 can provide clearance for a tapered corner 234 of the manhole cover 226 between the skirt 232 and a bottom surface of the manhole cover 226.

Now referring to FIGS. 18 and 20 simultaneously, it has been observed by the inventors hereof, that when the pick hole guard 202 is coupled to a manhole cover 226 below a pick hole 230, the vent gap layout and illustrated configuration, can help prevent a person from directing a needle through any one of the vent gaps 204a, 204b, 204c from the pick hole 230. That is, for example, a person is unable to angle a needle through pick hole 230 and then through vent apertures 204a, and cannot reach the vent apertures 204b or 204c through pick hole 230. In this manner, the covered manhole can vent, and protection from disposing of needles in the manhole through the pick holes 230 is provided.

In other embodiments of the present invention (not shown in the drawings), the tapered edge portion 216 is eliminated and the edge portions 212 of side walls 208 rise substantially straight up to the level of top edge 214, such that the pick hole guard 202 has a box like appearance with an open top. Such versions may be used to provide retaining surfaces on all sides of the pick hole guard 202 when, for example, the manhole covers 226 do not include skirts 232, as will be appreciated by those skilled in the art after reviewing this disclosure.

Also, in some embodiments of the present invention, the pick hole guard 202 is pivotably connected to a bottom surface of the manhole cover 226. That is, for example, referring to FIGS. 18 & 21, a mounting member (not illustrated in the drawings) can be provided between the top

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of rear wall 210 and a bottom surface of the manhole cover 226. The mounting member can be fixedly coupled to the bottom surface of the manhole cover 226, and pivotably coupled to the pick hole guard 202 near top of rear wall 210 by a pivot member (not illustrated), as will be appreciated by those skilled in the art after reviewing this disclosure. As such, the opposite end of the pick hole guard 202, near edge 212, can be pulled away from the manhole cover 226 while the pick hole guard 202 pivots around the pivot member, in order to allow a user to empty contents of the pick hole guard 202. Also, in some embodiments of the present invention, the pick hole guard 202 can be locked in place when pivoted into the position shown in FIG. 21, using a locking mechanism (not shown) as will be appreciated by those skilled in the art after reviewing this disclosure.

FIG. 22a shows an example of how the pick hole guard 202 can be conveniently and fixedly mounted on a bottom surface of the manhole 226, to guard a pick hole 230. In FIG. 22a, which is viewed from below the manhole cover 226 looking up, the pick hole guard 202 is bolted onto the manhole 226. The bolts are connected to wings 240 that are coupled to, or formed on, the pick hole guard 202. This attachment method and structure may be necessary in some circumstances wherein the manhole is constructed of cast iron. FIG. 22b shows an alternative mounting method and structure for the pick hole guard 202, wherein the pick hole guard 202 is welded 241 to the manhole cover 226. This may be a viable alternative when the material of construction for the manhole cover 226 is steel. As will be appreciated by those skilled in the art, these are only example alternatives, and other manners of mounting may be employed. In all cases, existing manhole covers can be modified in a cost-effective manner, by simply coupling the pick hole guards 202 of the present invention to the manhole covers 226 below pick holes 230 thereof.

Materials of construction for the pick hole guard 202 include, without limitation, nylon plastic, steel, and aluminum.

Although specific embodiments and examples of the invention have been described supra for illustrative purposes, various equivalent modifications can be made without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention, as will be recognized by those skilled in the relevant art after reviewing the present disclosure. The various embodiments described can be combined to provide further embodiments. The described devices and methods can omit some elements or acts, can add other elements or acts, or can combine the elements or execute the acts in a different order than that illustrated, to achieve various advantages of the invention. These and other changes can be made to the invention in light of the above detailed description.

In general, in the following claims, the terms used should not be construed to limit the invention to the specific embodiments disclosed in the specification. Accordingly, the invention is not limited by the disclosure, but instead its scope is determined entirely by the following claims.

What is claimed is:

1. A manhole cover assembly comprising:
 - a movable guard member at least partially disposed below a bottom facing surface of the manhole cover;
 - a base coupled to the bottom facing surface of the manhole cover; and
 - a biasing member attached to the base and attached to the movable guard member, for biasing the movable guard member toward a pick hole of the manhole cover, the

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biasing member being configured to require at least ten pounds of force to displace the movable guard member away from the pick hole.

2. The manhole cover assembly of claim 1 wherein the base comprises a curved holder that retains the biasing member at least partially on an inner surface of the curved holder.

3. The manhole cover assembly of claim 1 wherein the biasing member is a torsion spring.

4. The manhole cover assembly of claim 1 wherein the movable guard member has a protruding portion that extends into the pick hole when the movable guard member is positioned proximate the pick hole.

5. The manhole cover assembly of claim 1 wherein a plurality of pivot members are formed on the movable guard member, and wherein the pivot members rest on an upward facing surface of the base with the bottom surface of the manhole cover being disposed directly above the pivot members, the movable guard member being pivotable about a longitudinal axis of the pivot members.

6. The manhole cover assembly of claim 1 wherein the base comprises an aperture aligned with the pick hole.

7. The manhole cover assembly of claim 1 wherein the movable guard member is formed with a plurality of inwardly extending pivot members that are each positioned within a downwardly dipping edge section of the base.

8. A manhole assembly comprising:

a manhole cover having one or more pick holes formed thereon;

a movable guard member disposed below a bottom facing surface of the manhole cover;

a base welded to the bottom facing surface of the manhole cover; and

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a biasing member attached to the base and the movable guard member for biasing the movable guard member toward the pick hole on the manhole cover.

9. The manhole assembly of claim 8 wherein the base comprises a substantially planar attachment surface that is welded to the bottom surface of the manhole cover, and the base further comprises an aperture aligned with the pick hole, and wherein the movable guard member is biased against the base.

10. The manhole assembly of claim 8 wherein the biasing member is a torsion spring having an arm portion extending forward from a rear section of the base toward a front section of the base.

11. The manhole assembly of claim 8 wherein the base comprises a holder for retaining the biasing member and wherein the holder has a retaining gap formed on an edge of wall of the holder through which an end portion of the biasing member extends.

12. The manhole assembly of claim 8 wherein the movable guard member has at least one pivot member extending inward from each side of the movable guard member, the movable guard member being pivotable about an axis extending through the pivot members.

13. The manhole assembly of claim 12 wherein each of the pivot members rests in a downwardly dipping edge section of the base.

14. The manhole assembly of claim 8 further comprising a push rod having an internal chamber extending through the length of the push rod with an opening on each end portion of the push rod, the push rod being configured for insertion through the pick hole.

15. The manhole assembly of claim 14 wherein at least 10 pounds of force is required to displace the movable guard member away from the pick hole.

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